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# BIG BATTLES RAGING ON EASTERN FRONTS; ITALIAN TANKS BUSY

### Fighting Continues in Sebastopol Sector—Ship Hit on Lake Ladoga

### BRITISH PLANES DOWNED

### Superior Enemy Forces Turned Back in Fierce Clashes in Marmarica Area

Domei

BERLIN, June 9.—German land and air forces actively were engaged on all fronts, the High Command announced today.

On the eastern front, intense fighting still is raging in the Sebastopol sector and the infantry troops, with the cooperation of heavy artillery troops and air force, attacked and repulsed the Soviet forces and inflicted considerable casualties. The air forces also attacked and heavily damaged a merchant ship on Lake Ladoga.

On the North African front, the air force shot down 22 British planes.

On the home front, several places in western Germany were raided by the British air force last night. The civilian population suffered little casualties. The home air force and anti-aircraft guns brought down 16 British air invaders.

### Tank Battle in Libya

Domei

ROME, June 9.—Fierce fighting took place yesterday between Italian and enemy motorized and tank formations in the Marmarica sector in Libya, the High Command announced today, adding the Italian forces were very successful against a numerically superior enemy.

In air combat, 14 Curtiss-type planes were shot down. All the Italian planes returned safely to their bases, the communique said.

Meantime, German fighter planes brought down an additional seven enemy machines, it was said.

Italian torpedo-boats sank an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean, the communique stated.

### Germans Take Fortresses

Asahi Service.

BERLIN, June 9.—German infantry units advancing on Sebastopol from the south have occupied several Soviet fortresses on a strategically important height, it was announced by the German Army today.

The general attack on Sebastopol commenced a few days ago has now reached its peak with German air forces raining bombs on the fortress and German artillery corps bringing their new guns into action.

The main German forces at Sebastopol are composed of Crimean troops under the command of Colonel-General von Manstein who succeeded in occupying the Kerch Peninsula. German forces made full preparation for the attack on Sebastopol, and within a few days after the commencement of the attack, they had broken through the Soviet defense lines. The rapid success of German forces so far has given an impression that the resistance of Soviet forces at Sebastopol would not last much longer.

### Leningrad Suffering

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 9.—One million men have perished since the siege of Leningrad, and since January, approximately 10,000 have died daily of starvation, stated Lieutenant Vladimir Novikoff of the 216th Soviet Rifle Regiment who was taken prisoner in the northern sector of the Eastern front. The bodies are being cleared from the streets of Leningrad by night and are taken by lorries to the lime pits. Hospitals are overcrowded and doctors cannot help because there is no medical supplies and foodstuffs also are not available in sufficient quantities. Coal and electricity have not been supplied for months in the city since the electricity and waterworks have been destroyed. The prisoner, furthermore, stated that the inhabitants of Leningrad could not wash themselves properly for at least nine months. Entire quarters of Leningrad are devastated and wrecked.

### Two Frenchmen Honored

Special

VICHY, June 7.—Two Frenchmen who were kept as hostages by the British authorities in Syria have been honored by the French Government by being made members of the French Legion of Honor. They are M. Conty, the former French political director at Beirut, and M. Chabrad, an interpreter in the French Near Eastern Service. Both were released by the British on May 19.

# 'Time' Magazine Severely Assails U.S. Navy, Charging High Command With Lack of Unity

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 6.—Under the title, "The Indictment of the Navy," the June 1 issue of the American weekly "Time" severely attacked the United States Navy High Command for its lack of unity.

The news weekly stated that even now, Pearl Harbor is placed under a three-way split command of Admiral Chester Niemitz, Commander-in-Chief of the American Pacific fleet, Lieutenant-General Delos Emmons, Commander of the Hawaiian defense and Rear-Admiral David Worth Bagley, Commander of the 14th Naval District.

Turning to the defense of the Panama Canal Zone, it said that although the zone has been placed under the full responsibility of Lieutenant-General Frank Maxwell Andrews, the Navy recently began trimming his power.

It added that the Canal area has been most carefully patrolled but Lieutenant-General Andrews has no authority to direct the work.

It went on to say that Lieutenant-General Andrews "supplies heavy bombers but they cannot take off" unless the Naval Command issued orders for such action.

Recently, the magazine continued, the Naval Command "refused to give Lieutenant-General Andrews information essential to his defense plans" on the western approaches of the Canal Zone.

A similar uneasy situation prevails in Australia, Time said, inasmuch as "New Zealand has been taken away from General Douglas MacArthur who is Chief of the Allied Supreme Command."

But, it added, he actually depends on the Naval Command which "does not take orders from him in the vital portion of his area."

### Japan's Spirit Stressed

Pessimistic Americans, thoroughly disgusted by repreated reverses and starved for spiritual uplift, wildly received books recently released by Hugh Byas, former Tokyo correspondent of the New York Times, and by Alexander Kiralfy, naval expert, because they both offered a "new route for attack," urging on a knowledge of the singular Japanese spirit, according to the Yomiuri, says Domei.

Sweeping away American reliance on material strength, both Mr. Byas and Mr. Kiralfy in their books entitled "Japanese Enemy" and "The Pacific War", respectively, created interest among the American readers by offering a new plan, which they assert should be planned on a knowledge of the unique Japanese spirit.

American attention was riveted heretofore, says the Yomiuri, on the central and southern routes for American advance by such writers as Hector Bywater, noted naval commentator and others.

Relatively little concern was given, meanwhile, to writers favoring routes other than the above which held their immediate attention.

The southwestern Pacific route, however, has been smashed by the effective attack of the Japanese Navy, the Yomiuri correspondent said, adding that the route to Australia via Hawaii, Samoa, and New Zealand has become unsafe.

That fact was starkly revealed to the people by the Coral Sea Battle and by the recent action of the Japanese submarines in Sydney harbor and in their deadly activities in neighboring waters, the journal said.

Coming on the heels of deep pessimism from disastrously frustrated hopes of Americans, the proposition advanced by these two writers urging a new attack upon Japan has not only fanned dimmed hopes but added fuel to the torch of switching from defense to the offensive.

While advocating such sensational means of launching an attack against Japan, these writers, the Yomiuri said, avoided mentioning particulars on the actual facts and problems of American naval power.

These theories are nothing but fantasy revealing irresponsibility, the journal concluded, terming their efforts as methods to incite Yankee-styled dreams—a military lullaby for the American people.

# MORE AREAS IN INDIA HIT BY MARTIAL LAW

### Anti-British Movements Gaining —Selborne Proposal in Commons Noted

Special to the Nichi Nichi

VICHY, June 9.—A report from Karachi says that the British authorities in India have extended martial law to several more provinces today. The number of Indians punished by the British authorities now number not less than 100 daily, it is reported. The anti-British movement is becoming fiercer every day, spreading rapidly from Sind Province to other districts.

### Selborne Proposal Noted

Asahi Service

MADRID, June 8.—The proposal for the reform of the British administrative structure made by Minister of Economic Warfare Lord William W. P. Selborne on June 6 before the House of Commons is regarded with importance as indicating the fall of the British Empire.

Reviewing the series of British defeats in the War of Greater East Asia in the past six months, Lord Selborne pointed out that the cause of the defeat was due to the lack of control in colonial administration, politically and militarily, and urged that the British administrative structure be fundamentally changed if it is desired to unify the Empire strongly.

In this connection, he proposed that the British Parliament should be abolished to be replaced by local parliaments for Scotland, England and Wales, while the parliament of the British Empire, to be formed of representatives from the dominions, should be established outside England, probably at Cape Town. As this is the age of aviation, dominion representatives could attend the sessions of such a parliament in few hours, he stated, explaining that under this system, the unification of colonial administration which is so important in a modern war will be made possible.

It is generally observed that such a proposal reveals the British desire to prevent the threatened loss of its overseas territories due to the failure of its India policy and the crisis confronting Australia.

### Strikers Increasing

Domei

LISBON, June 8.—At the end of last week participants in the coal-mine strikes in Northern England alone surpassed 20,000 despite mediation efforts by the Government and labor unions, London dispatches reaching here revealed.

Meanwhile, the Daily Express reported that the strike situation in northeastern England had not improved despite mediation in private capacity of Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor.

# SOVIETS CAUTIOUS, SMR OFFICIAL SAYS

### Seiichi Tanaka Completes 1,000 Kilometer Trip on Amur And Ussuri Rivers

Domei

HARBIN, June 9.—With the return of spring, flowers are in full bloom and peace reigns along the one-thousand-kilometer border between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union, declared Seiichi Tanaka, of the Shipping Bureau of the South Manchuria Railway Company, to newspapermen yesterday on his return here from a trip down the Amur and Ussuri rivers, states a Yomiuri report.

Mr. Tanaka was a passenger on a vessel belonging to the S.M.R. when shipping service was first resumed on the Amur and Ussuri rivers after the thaw had set in.

Describing what he saw in Blagoveschensk, which is opposite Heiho, Mr. Tanaka declared that the factories seemed to have stopped working in this Soviet town as no smoke rose from their chimneys. Many military trucks were speeding in various directions and the military patrols there seemed to comprise mostly young soldiers. These troops, Mr. Tanaka was given to understand, consisted mostly of young students who had been called to the colors.

Mr. Tanaka said that following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Blagoveschensk was astir with great activity but now the Soviet authorities have adopted cautious attitude so as not to stimulate the Japanese and Manchoukuoans.

The one thousand kilometer trip from Heiho on the Amur River to Imiber on the Ussuri River was quite uneventful, Mr. Tanaka said, adding that he obtained the impression that compared with former days, Soviet territory is devoid of activity.

## MOBILIZED FOR FARM WORK

### 120 Young Men and Women to Help With Chores

Some 120 young men and women of the Dai Nippon Youth Organization and the Metropolis Girls' Organization, who are to help the farmers during the busy season, gathered on Tuesday morning at the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden and in front of the headquarters and underwent a short but intensive period of training, reports Domei.

These workers, who are offering their services so that wartime Japan's production of foodstuffs may be increased, will be sent to work in Saitama, Ibaraki, Chiba, Kanagawa and Gumma prefectures early today.

# 374 COMMISSIONERS NAMED FOR CABINET, VARIOUS MINISTRIES

### Formal Appointments Expected Shortly With Promulgation Of Official Regulations

### CIVILIAN TALENT MOBILIZED

### Closer Relations Between Administration and Throne-Aid Association Sought

The Government completed Tuesday the selection of 374 commissioners to the Cabinet and various Government ministries, including 80 members of the House of Peers, 244 members of the House of Representatives and 50 persons from civilian circles. Their names were announced by the Board of Information at 7:30 p.m.

The forthcoming formal appointment of the commissioners is intended to render still closer the relation of oneness between the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association by mobilizing the best brains of civilian circles and establishing a structure for co-operation between the Government and civilian circles, a measure which is in response to the recent concentration of the new political power.

The selection of commissioners having been completed, the Cabinet at its regular session Tuesday approved the list of the names submitted. The appointments are expected to be formally announced in a day or two simultaneous with promulgation of official regulations.

### More Selections Slated

It is expected that several more men of learning and experience in civilian circles will be added to the list in the near future. The Planning Board and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are not given commissioners of the category of men of learning and experience from civilian circles, it being explained that the Planning Board has already a commission attached to it including among its members men of knowledge and experience from civilian circles, and the Planning Board intends to utilize this commission, while the Ministry of Commerce has the policy of avoiding commissioners of this category altogether on account of the nature of the business to be handled.

The Board of Information at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday issued the following communique:

"The selection of commissioners for the Cabinet and government ministries was completed today. The names of the persons selected follow.

**Cabinet**

Planning Board:—Sukechika Nakayama, Rikutaro Oshima, Hitoshi Mukoyama and Toshiki Karasawa (from House of Peers); Araki Imura, Iccho Sasai, Kunitoshi Tsukumo, Osamu Toyoda, Kiichi Noguchi, Sakichi Mitsui, Shotaro Yano and Shosuke Yoshiue (from House of Representatives).

China Affairs Board:—Ichizo Goto, Isao Shishido, Masao Shibayama, Naokai Murase (from House of Peers); Fusajiro Ichinomiya, Taiichi Kato, Takeo Kimura, Yoshisuke Kinoshita, Iwao Kuroda, Eijiro Kondo, Michio Sakuma, Rikuo Shi-

(Continued on Page 2)

## EDUCATION MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW RULING

### Discards Old Principle That Educators Should Not Be Politicians

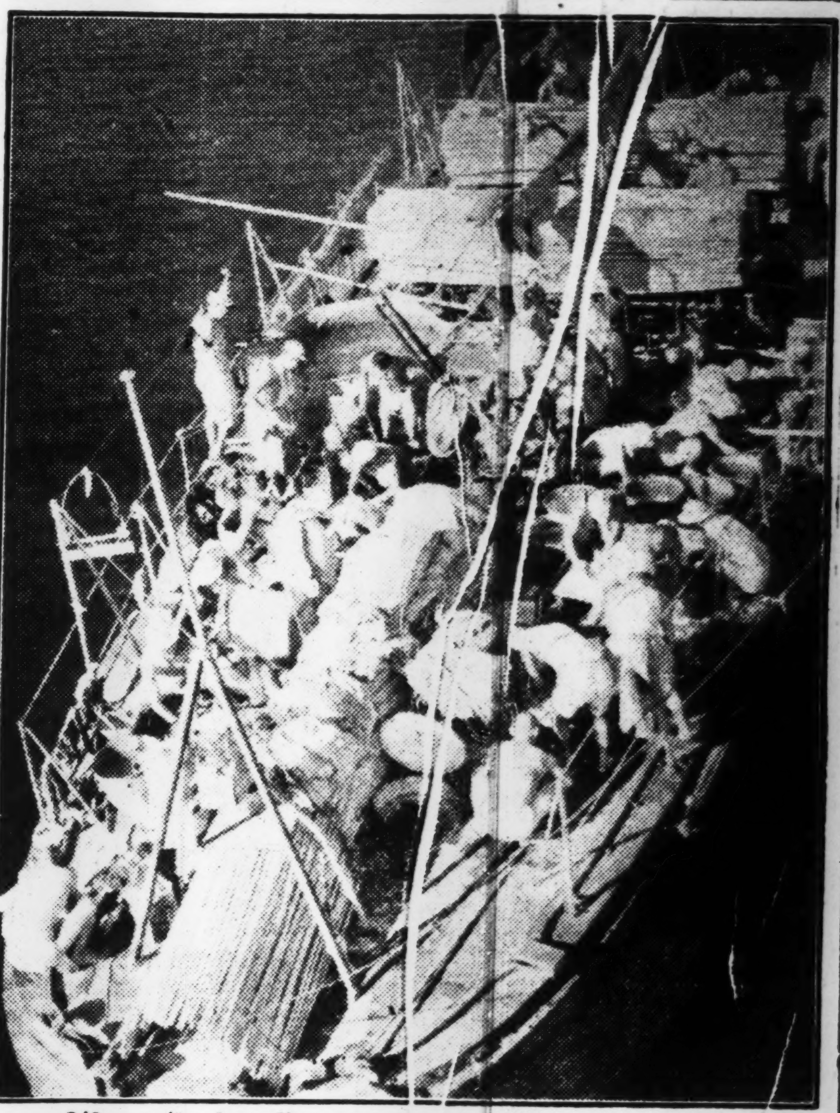
Principals of the national, middle and youth schools will henceforth be permitted to become members of the municipal, town and village assemblies, it was recently announced by the Education Ministry, reports the Hochi.

The teachers of national schools have hitherto been prohibited to hold additional posts as members of the municipal, town or village assemblies.

In view of the increasing zeal toward the Imperial Rule Assistance politics manifested by the people in every sphere of activity, the Education Ministry has decided to discard the old principle, that educators should not take part in politics, and have allowed the principals of national schools, middle schools and youth schools to become members of the municipal, town or village assemblies.

It is reported, in this connection, that the Education Ministry has recently announced, in answer to a question from the Akita Prefectural Government, that it is not proper for the teachers of middle schools and national schools to hold the additional post of the chief or vice-chief of the Imperial Rule Assistance Adult Corps.

## Clean-Up Day on Board



Life on the bounding waves, especially aboard a submarine-chaser in wartime, may be thrilling but it has its unpleasant points. For one thing, water is a very scarce and valuable item and to the cleanly Japanese, it is a big hardship. Hence, it is a happy day when plenty of water becomes available and the men can tend to their much-needed laundering to their heart's content, as is seen above. (Photo by Cameraman Saiki of the Navy Information Corps)

# 'I Now Fully Understand Might of Japan,' Panamanian Consul in Manila Tells Scribe

"I now fully understand the might of Japan and the true spirit of Bushido," confessed Charles Parson, Panamanian Consul in Manila, to an Asahi correspondent when he arrived in Takao, Formosa, reports Domei.

Mr. Parsons was brought to Formosa along with the American diplomatic corps and their families numbering 13 in all who have been interned at Manila since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

During his interview with the press, the Panamanian Consul is reported to have said:

"When we were first interned at the St. Thomas University in Manila we felt anxious because of our inability to understand the Japanese language.

"But some time later, Japanese superintendents with high education and strict demeanor came to our internment camp and made everything go smoothly for us.

"About 1,500 people, both male and female, and 500 children were interned with us. We were given good nourishing food and the children were given special attention and they seemed very happy as they romped about to their heart's content.

"As my wife and baby who was still too young to move about were in no condition to be transferred, the Japanese authorities were very considerate and allowed them to remain at home.

"Moreover, the Japanese authorities were thoughtful enough to allow me to communicate with my family. I was truly thankful for this special privilege.

"After being away from Manila for six months I was surprised to find the city well under reconstruction. And from all indications Manila promises to be a better city than it was before the war.

"Not only was I impressed by the rapid and steady reconstruction being carried out in Manila but I was equally impressed by the calmness which prevails here in the Japanese homeland.

"I am truly amazed and cannot help admitting my admiration for the true power of Japan.

"Should I be fortunate enough to return to my home in Panama I shall tell my fellow countrymen about the true Japan as I saw it. I hope thereby to throw some light upon the true conditions which prevail in Japan today."

## ALLIED OFFICIAL NEWS DISTRUSTED, SAYS HORI

### Enemy Nationals Turn to Japan For the Truth, He Declares

The announcements from Imperial Headquarters are always awaited with eagerness, not only in Japan, but also in the enemy camp as well, for the people of the Allied countries have learnt to distrust the announcements from their own Governments, and to rely on the Japanese sources, which are always correct, honest, and reliable, indicated Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Wednesday.

"Mr. Hori, may we expect some important announcements from Imperial Headquarters soon?" inquired one foreign correspondent.

"As a foreign correspondent," said the Spokesman, "you should be on the alert for important announcements any time."

Mr. Hori then stated that the people of the Allied countries were also waiting eagerly for the Japanese announcements, which are correct, honest, and always reliable, in contrast to the propaganda statements issued by the Governments of the Allied camp.

In reply to a question about the exchange of diplomats with America, the Spokesman said that the final details have not been made officially public yet. "The exchange," he added, "is not limited to diplomats only."

## TAIWAN YOUTHS PICKED FOR ARMY ENLISTMENT

### 1,120 Youths Accepted for Military Training Following Strict Examinations

From among 420,000 applicants, 1,020 Taiwanese were selected for enlistment in the Army in accordance with the Volunteer System recently instituted there reports the Chugai on Wednesday quoting a telephone message from Taihoku.

After strict physical, mental and intellectual examinations, the names of the selectees were announced Tuesday afternoon by the Government-General of Taiwan to be accommodated in the training hall established by the government.

After six months' training in the institution, these Taiwanese youth will enter barracks as soldiers of the Imperial Army.

The first batch to undergo training in the institution will be 508 Taiwanese who are to be accommodated from July 10 of this year and the other 512 will undergo training from January 20 of next year, to enter barracks six months after.

Among the selected 1,020 are a number of young men of the Takasago race who passed the examinations with good results.

### To Issue Paper for Tots

Domei

SHONAN CITY, June 9.—The Sakura, or Cherry Blossoms, a Japanese language newspaper written entirely in Kana (Japanese syllabics), will be published tomorrow by the Publicity Unit of the Japanese Forces in Malaya for 10,000 native pupils of this city's 81 grammar schools, it is learned today.

# CHIANG'S MAIN FORCES ROUTED IN WARFARE NEAR YINGPANCHAO; PLANES HIT KWEILIN, KANGCHOW

### 32nd Division, 94th Army Group New Victims of Imperial Force

### HEAVY BLOWS DEALT

Domei

ORDOS PLAINS, Suiyuan Province, June 9.—The main forces of the Chungking 32nd Division and the 94th Group Army have been routed by the Japanese Forces at a point southwest of Yingpanchao, 40 kilometers south of Paotow.

Having dislodged the Chungking forces from Yingpanchao, the Japanese Forces encircled the retreating enemy in an area to the southwest of the city.

The enemy left behind 400 dead, while the Japanese took a large number of prisoners, eight machine-guns, two mountain guns and one trench-mortar.

### Kweilin, Kanchow Bombed

Domei

JAPANESE AIR BASE IN SOUTH CHINA, June 9.—Favored by fine weather, Japanese Army planes this afternoon raided Kweilin, Chungking military base in northeastern Kwangsi Province, inflicting heavy damages on its airfield, hangars and other military installations.

This morning, Japanese Army air units, carried out a surprise raid on Kangchow, southwestern Kiangsi Province, blasting military establishments around the city.

All Japanese planes returned to their base.

### Enemy Annihilated

Domei

KAIFENG, June 9.—The Chungking troops numbering 20,000 strong under the command of Kao Shuhsun in northwestern Kiangsu Province were encircled and severely defeated on June 2 and again on June 4 when they attempted to cross the Lunghai Railway near Tangshan in desperate efforts to flee to the lower basin of the New Yellow River.

During the battles the enemy suffered about 3,000 killed or wounded.

According to an enemy captive, Commander Kao himself was severely wounded at his right thigh at Hwanglowcheng 16 kilometers southwest of Tangshan.

The Chungking troops under the command of Kao Shu-hsun suffered about 7,000 killed or wounded during the Japanese campaigns in southern Hopeh Province some time ago and then lost about 3,000 in the current campaign. Thus, having lost a total of 10,000, the Chungking troops are gradually nearing their doom.

### Terauchi Ends Tour

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, June 9.—General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions, returned today from an inspection tour of the southern occupied areas including Java, Sumatra, Shonan and Borneo, it was announced by the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions at 5 p.m. today.

### North China Inspected

Domei

NANKING, June 9.—Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, inspected the conditions in the Peking, Shihmen (Hopei Province), and Taiyuan (Shansi Province) from June 4 to 9, it was announced by the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China at 3:30 p.m. today.

### N. China Recovering

Domei

NANKING, June 9.—As Japanese Forces in North China have carried out operations incessantly in all districts and annihilated enemy forces at various places, construction work there has been facilitated, Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, who has been visiting Peking, Shihmen and Taiyuan districts, declared at 3 p.m. today in a press interview.

Completely wiping out Communist forces in all districts in North China, we have succeeded in capturing clothing manufacturing depots, provisions depots and others, he said, adding, about 35,000 men have been taken prisoners.

Chinese soldiers, who have pledged allegiance to our forces have increased this year, the total reaching nearly 30,000, he said.

It is noticeable that the enemy's fighting power is on the wane, Lieutenant-General Ushiroku stated, adding, the people of North

(Continued on Page 2)

## Turk-Iran Frontier Closed Since June 7; Caused by Uprisings

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 9.—Because of the Kurd riots, the Government officially announced today that the Turkish-Iranian frontier has been closed since Sunday for an indefinite period of time. Since it is believed that Communist elements are responsible for the riots, the future relations between Turkey and Iran greatly will depend on the movement of the Soviet Union, it was said.

# EXPERTS WILL STUDY MATERIALS IN SOUTH

### Rational Utilization of Surplus Natural Rescources Is Aim Of Special Council

In order to speedily solve the problems concerning rational utilization of surplus natural resources available in the Japanese-occupied areas in the southwestern Pacific regions, the Nippon Science Promotion Society, at the request of the Commerce and Industry Ministry has arrived at a decision to organize a special council composed of noted scientists and technical experts, the Asahi reported, according to Domei.

The projected special council will temporarily have four divisions: namely, rubber, vegetable oils, fibrous materials and sugar, the newspaper added.

Before the outbreak of the present war, the southern regions annually produced 1,600,000 tons of rubber, 2,000,000 tons of sugar, 800,000 tons of Manila hemp and 1,100,000 tons of cocoanut oil, the paper continued.

Due to the war which is progressing decisively in favor of Japan, the United States, Britain and Australia are not permitted to utilize these vast resources, and this may be liable to bring about a considerable surplus supply of these products.

Under such a situation, it is felt necessary to find new methods of utilizing them either to relieve the native producers from possible pressure or to make good use of them as substitutes for those goods that are insufficient in Japan.

It is from this point of view that the Nippon Science Promotion Society has embarked upon the task of finding the way for successful construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through scientific and technical research work, the Asahi said.

The council of scientists and technicians will comprise 30 members, the paper further reported, and so far 25 university professors and engineers have been chosen, including Dr. Yoshio Tanaka, member of the Imperial Academy, Dr. Ryohei Oda, Professor of Kyoto Imperial University, Dr. Yoshiyuki Inouye, Professor of Kyoto Imperial University, Dr. Rinjiro Sasaki, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Katsumoto Atsugi, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Kotaro Ando, Member of the Imperial Academy, Dr. Kanroku Kurono of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Dr. Nobutaka Tomoda, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University and Dr. Ihachiro Miura.

The council is expected to hold its initial session at the Josuikai Hall, Kanda Ward, here on June 16.

### Rich Lead Mine Gained

To Britain, the loss of the Bawdwin lead mine in the Shan State is a greater blow than the loss of all Burma, for that one mine alone produced for Britain one-third of all the lead Britain could wrest from all her colonies, Mitsuo Takemori, technician of the Mines Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, declared after an actual survey, according to the Nichi Nichi.

Inspecting both the Bawdwin lead mine in Shan State and the tungsten mine in Toungoo State, Mr. Takemori who advanced with the Japanese Army on the front line attached to the military administration division revealed that the Bawdwin mine has a tremendous deposit of lead.

Reputed to be the richest lead mine in the world by the British Burma Development Corporation, the mine now in Japanese hands is

(Continued on Page 2)

### Kase Arrives at Rome

Domei

ROME, June 8.—Shunichi Kase, newly-appointed Minister-at-Large attached to the Japanese Embassy in Rome, arrived here this morning. Mr. Kase was formerly Councillor of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin.

# Press Comments

### Wednesday, June 10

**ASAHI—Lieutenant-General Ando, New Cabinet Member**

**KOKUMIN—Impending Liaison Between Asian and European War Fronts**

**YOMIURI—New Local Administrative Office**

### Lieut.-Gen. Ando, New Cabinet Member

ASAHI—The appointment of Vice-President Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as Minister Without Portfolio was expected as a result of the recent reform of the Association to enable it to shoulder its increased duties.

The new appointment naturally facilitates the present Cabinet in its various new moves for the successful execution of the current war, which cannot be effectively executed without an understanding of the general trend among the nation at large. Lieutenant-General Ando, with his rich knowledge of the actual conditions among the people, which he acquired as the deputy chief of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will most desirably influence the Cabinet's decisions.

Then, apart from the effect it has on the Cabinet, there is a greater significance in the appointment of Lieutenant-General Ando. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association because of its added duties, is to work in close cooperation with the Government so that it can function more definitely and influentially. The appointment of Lieutenant-General Ando as a Cabinet Minister will go a long way in making the Association satisfactorily meet the new requirements.

What is to be noted in this connection is the responsibility of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to act as the sole controller of all national movements among the people especially of the many patriotic service campaigns so far staged under the supervision of the interested Cabinet Ministries.

These service bodies including the Dai-Nippon Youth Association and the Dai-Nippon Women's Association, have their respective missions and spheres of activity peculiar to themselves. It is the duty of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to see that these organizations, under the Association, can work in unison for their common cause of introducing a new national life structure.

Various plans will be considered regarding the leadership and guidance of these service organizations by the Rule Assistance body. Also, in this connection, new sections or departments may be established in the Association, to respectively handle the affairs concerning each of these bodies. What should be avoided by the controlling body is the hasty conclusion to guide the organizations as a single unit without considering the nature of the aims, for the realization of which these organizations were founded.

### Impending Liaison Between Asian And European War Fronts

KOKUMIN—The world's press, especially that of Europe and America, has recently devoted much attention to the impending realization of connection between the Axis fronts in Asia and Europe. In view of the need of maintaining liaison between Japan and the Axis Powers, both fighting for a common cause in the East and in the West, there is much significance in the possible linkage not only in the military sense but also in the political, economic and cultural fields.

Premier General Hideki Tojo, referring to the German victories over Britain and the United States in his latest Diet speech, said: "The Government is of the opinion that there will be a close strategical collaboration between Japan and her allies in Europe. A new order in the world should be established through the joint efforts of these countries."

Though we are unaware of the exact nature of the strategical connections to be realized among the Axis Powers, we can judge from press reports that collaboration between Japan and her allies will be introduced in the near future.

One factor which strengthens our belief that such a liaison will be realized is the European war situation now developing favorably for Germany, Italy and other Axis Powers. The prevailing conditions in the East Front and the Libyan sector also encourage us to hope that if these developments continue for some time it will not be long before the collaboration among the Axis Powers becomes a reality.

Another factor of weighty importance is the recent attack made by the Imperial Navy on Madagascar. This has made the world believe that the Imperial Navy's sphere of activity now includes Arabia and Africa. It also served to warn the enemy countries of the imminence of the realization of the direct connection between the Axis countries in Asia and Europe.

Today, when the China Affair has developed into the War of Greater East Asia, the part played by the Imperial Navy is daily increasing in its importance especially as regards the alleged linking of the two fronts in Asia and Europe as it cannot be realized without the aid of the Navy. The might of the Imperial Navy, we are glad to say, is powerful enough to play its part for the realization of the desired all-round liaison among the Axis Powers, and so, in the very near future, we can look forward to seeing this strategy become a reality.

### New Local Administrative Office

YOMIURI—Tuesday's Cabinet meeting decided on the essential points concerning the Local Affairs Office to be opened on July 1 at each of the 341 districts throughout the country. The expected administrative office, with some differences in its authority and name, can be regarded as the revival of the Gunyakusho or District Office abolished in 1926.

The abrogation of the Gunyakusho, it was alleged at that time, was forced under the pressure of the local leaders of the then prosperous political parties.

Against the opposition from the local Government officers, these political leaders declared that the District Office stood in the way of the proper growth of self-government among the provincial people. It would also restrain the free functioning of the authority of the town and village headmen, these civilian leaders declared. Now, that there are no party politics to bar the execution of national policy, the old office will function again under a new name.

Regarding the placement of personnel in the new administrative office, the Government has announced that no addition will be made in the existing number of local Government officials and that the operative expenditure for the new office will be paid out of the prefectural government's budgets. The Government says that this is not the time for aggrandizement in the number of Government officials for domestic administration. This assurance is very opportune and to the point when many able administrators are required for the occupied areas in the South. There is, however, one thing that is expected of the Government namely that its announcement regarding the new institution should be followed faithfully, because there is apt to be a tendency toward the increase of Government officials under various pretexts.

Lastly, as to the announced limitation of the new local office's function as the business extension of the prefectural government, it will inevitably cause the unnecessary enlargement of the authority of the prefectural office. Therefore some kind of independent authority should be created with the new office. Then the town and village authorities will be saved from reporting to, or being instructed by, the prefectural office on all trifle matters, with the new office acting as an intermediate organ.

## *374 Commissioners Named for Cabinet, Various Ministries*

**(Continued From Page 1)**

nohara, Takeyo Nakatani, Fusanosuke Maeda (from House of Representatives); Nobuyoshi Akania and Bunshiro Tanabe (men of learning and experience).

Board of Information:—Shoji Komura, Takae Kyogoku, Motonaga Akashi, and Manabu Matsumoto (from House of Peers); Toshi Akao, Toshiharu Akoshima, Goro Ito, Shinroku Tanomogi, Tadanori Nagayama, Toshikazu Fukuya, Kazuo Horiuchi, Yasunosuke Hoshino, Bukichi Miki, Kunio Morishita (from House of Representatives); Akira Nakashoji, Tomio Nakano, Shigeomi Nomura, Tatsuo Hisatomi (men of learning and experience).

**Foreign Office**

Yoshinori Futara, Jiromaru Ito, Nobutsune Oda, Masayuki Matsuda (from House of Peers); Toshie Inoge, Chosaburo Kodaka, Junya Koizumi, Tomesaburo Shimizu, Takeo Tanaka, Yusuke Tsurumi, Takichi Hashimoto, Shinjiro Honryo, Katsuji Mazaki, Tadao Matsumoto, Motohachi Yagi, Yoshiaki Yorimitsu (from House of Representatives); Shinzo Koizumi (man of learning and experience). (More names for other government offices are omitted).

**Distribution of Commissioners**

The following table gives the distribution of the commissioners to be attached to the Cabinet and various government ministries and the fields from which they have been selected.

| | From Upper House | From Lower House | Men of Learning & Experience | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cabinet: | 19 | 42 | 13 | 74 |
| Planning Board | 4 | 8 | 0 | 12 |
| Tohoku Bureau | 1 | 6 | 2 | 9 |
| China Affairs Board | 4 | 10 | 2 | 16 |
| Information Board | 4 | 10 | 4 | 18 |
| Manchurian Board | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| Board of Technique | 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 |
| Foreign Office | 4 | 12 | 1 | 17 |
| Home Office | 5 | 14 | 3 | 22 |
| Finance Ministry | 8 | 25 | 7 | 40 |
| Justice Ministry | 6 | 15 | 2 | 23 |
| Education Ministry | 5 | 11 | 3 | 19 |
| Ministry of Agr. & For. | 6 | 32 | 7 | 45 |
| Ministry of Commerce & Ind. | 6 | 33 | 0 | 39 |
| Ministry of Communications | 7 | 19 | 5 | 31 |
| Railways Ministry | 6 | 12 | 2 | 20 |
| Ministry of Overseas Affairs | 4 | 15 | 4 | 23 |
| Ministry of Welfare | 4 | 14 | 3 | 21 |
| Total | 80 | 244 | 50 | 374 |

## Leather Shortage in Britain

Special

LISBON, June 7.—Owing to the present leather shortage, the greatest economy must be observed in the use of leather for shoe soles, Harold Salt, director of the British Leather Department, declared recently, according to the Daily Telegraph. He said there is little hope that Britain's leather supply would improve in the next 12 months.

# INDIES MANAGEMENT EASY, KODAMA SAYS

### Solution For Disposal of Excessive Resources Clearly Visible

In the course of an interview with a Nichi Nichi reporter at Batavia, Count Hideo Kodama, highest military adviser, declared that the management of the East Indies will be much easier than Chosen or Manchoukuo and that a solution for the disposal of excessive resources on a reasonable basis is clearly visible.

Two months have elapsed since he arrived in Java, Count Kodama said, adding that during this time he inspected various conditions at different places. What surprised him most was that the country is endowed with abundant natural resources, he said.

"There is plenty of rice, salt, sugar, rubber, mineral deposits, marine and forestry products, etc.," Count Kodama continued, adding "moreover, though it is still on a small scale, industry is being started. Above all things, Java has the necessary manpower which is essential in any type of construction work."

Asked whether he thought the construction of the East Indies after the war will be difficult or relatively easy, Count Kodama said: "I have lived for fifteen years in Chosen and seven in Manchoukuo, and from these experiences, I can draw the conclusion that the management of Java will be much easier in the political, economic and other fields. This is, of course, only my personal opinion, but I have confidence in announcing this prediction."

**Smooth Progress**

Referring to actual construction work since the capitulation of the Dutch forces, Count Kodama said he can definitely affirm that a smooth and satisfactory progress is being achieved. That is to say, members of the military administration strived night and day in the industrial, communication, transportation and other fields simultaneously with the Japanese landing, he declared.

"These members consisted only of thirty odd men," he stated, "but the progress was so satisfactory that I even doubted my own eyes when I actually saw the results. As a matter of fact, the basis of construction has already been completed, and these men are just about ready to put the 'finishing touches' to their work. We should pay our deepest respects to these 'pioneers' who have spared no efforts in attaining their goal."

Touching on the subject of what to do with the excessive production of rubber, tin, sugar and copra, Count Kodama admitted that he thought this was a difficult problem when he was still in Japan. "But," he declared, "when I actually came to the island and inspected various conditions, I became convinced that such apprehension was unwarranted."

For one example, Count Kodama said, he was told that an excellent grade of benzine can be extracted from palm, rubber, sugar, etc. instead of relying solely on crude oil. It is fairly safe to say that solutions can be reached regarding the problem of excessive resources, he said

**Good Proof Found**

"I found good proof while inspecting the conditions in Sumatra," Count Kodama went on to say, "which will help greatly in maintaining the estates (farms).

"Due to the fact that the northern part of Sumatra is the center of these estates, the biggest question is now to maintain them and to solve the labor problem rather than to strive for their further development.

"But," he continued, "the Army has ordered the creation of a Federation by these estates to sell all the products to the Army at appropriate prices, distributing the profits thus made to each estate through the Federation.

"On the other hand, the wages to workers will be paid out from the estates so that labor power can be ensured without any change whatsoever from pre-war days."

Asked about the food problem in the East Indies centering around Java, Count Kodama said that this too is in a 100 per cent favorable condition. When restoration works were undertaken by the Japanese, all transportation means were destroyed by the enemy forces so that apprehension was felt with regard to the food problem.

"However," he said, "now that satisfactory progress is being made in the reconstruction of the islands, there is no necessity of harboring anxiety in this connection, particularly as the crop yield for this year is very promising."

## ARMY PICKS HOSPITAL HEAD

### Dr. Kosugi Will Take Charge of Institution in Batavia

At the request of the military authorities in Java, Dr. Toraichi Kosugi of the Medical Department of the Keijo University will assume the post of director of the hospital attached to the Batavia University, reports Domei on Wednesday, quoting a telephone message from Keijo.

Dr. Kosugi will leave for his new post in Java under the Japanese military administration, in the middle of this month, together with the selected staff members composed of 13 physicians and surgeons, 23 nurses and other officials.

Prior to his departure, Dr. Kosugi will leave Keijo for Tokyo on Thursday to negotiate with the central military authorities in detail concerning the management of the hospital in Batavia entrusted to him.

## U.S. Prisoners Reach Osaka

American war prisoners, 85 of ficers and 66 men, reached Osaka from Zentsuji, Tuesday, under the escort of Lieutenant Yuhei Hosoya. They were all in khaki uniforms supplied by the Japanese Army, and carried their personal goods. They marched from the station to the detention house at the Municipal Athletic Field. At 2 p.m., yesterday, Major-General Sasa addressed the prisoners. The telephoto from Osaka shows the prisoners marching from the station to their detention house.

## *Thai Women Confident Japanese Will Win, Says Madame Direck, En Route to Tokyo*

Domei

FUKUOKA, June 9.—The women in Thailand are convinced that Japan as well as Thailand will win final victory in the Greater East Asia War and they are determined to fight it out to the last as collaborators behind the guns, said Madame Nai Direck Jaiyanama, wife of the Thai Ambassador to Japan, who arrived here by plane this evening from Taihoku en route to Tokyo.

Interviewed by a Domei correspondent, at the Kanko Hotel where she registered with members of her suite, she said, that Madame Luang Pibul Songgram, wife of the Prime Minister, is the center of respect and admiration by the women of Thailand, and she is spending busy days as the leader of the fair cooperators behind the guns.

Recently, she continued, there was formed in Thailand a central women's federation for the unified guidance of all patriotic drives by the women. It is something like the Japan Women's Federation recently organized in Japan.

I am extremely pleased, she said, to have been able to come to Japan, my land of dreams, and I expect to devote a few years here in Japan to the exclusive study of Japanese culture.

I also intend to send my eldest son to a Japanese middle school so that he will be able to actually acquire the Japanese spirit.

Madame Nai Direck Jaiyanama with her suite, is scheduled to leave here tomorrow for Tokyo.

**To Boost Cultural Ties**

For furtherance of friendship between Japan and Thailand which has already been cemented by Japan's mediation in the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute, conclusion of the Japan-Thailand Economic Pact and the Japan-Thailand Defensive and Offensive Alliance, the Thai Government is contemplating on cultural collaboration with Japan by mutually exchanging the culture of the two countries, Deputy Foreign Minister Nai Vichit Vichit-vathakarn of Thailand revealed in a conversation with Sanehiko Yamamoto, proprietor of the Kaizo, popular monthly publication in Japan, according to Domei.

Mr. Yamamoto, during his recent tour through the southern regions, sought interviews with Thai Cabinet ministers including Premier Luang Pibul Songgram, and published an interview story in the June number of his magazine.

Summarizing the Deputy Foreign Minister's opinion on the exchange of culture, Mr. Yamamoto writes:

"Thailand has been the center of culture in southern Asia historically and geographically while Indian Buddhism and art of Burma are kept intact here in their original forms. The old culture of Thailand too is still being preserved.

"With the progress of the constructive plan which is one of the objectives of the Greater East Asia War, importance of Thailand's position as a base for improving the culture in the southern part of Greater East Asia further will be elevated.

"When this comes into being, the culture of Japan, one of the great Powers in East Asia, must be diffused with that of Thailand. Thailand, on the other hand, must endeavor to have its culture appreciated in Japan, thereby paving the way to maintenance of cultural collaboration based on mutual deep understanding between the two countries.

**To Study in Japan**

"For accomplishing this end, teachers will be sent to Japan on an inspection tour and students will also be sent for study. In this connection, selection of students has been finished while the dispatch of teachers is being arranged."

Prior to the interview with the Foreign Deputy Minister, Mr. Yamamoto met Premier Luang Pibul Songgram at his official residence, the articles discloses.

During his talk with the Thai Premier, the magazine publisher was impressed with the fact that Premier Pibul Songgram looks upon Japan as the leader having power to thoroughly execute the Greater East Asia War and carry out the construction of Greater East Asia. Thailand is bound to respect and trust Japan and share Japan's fate through thick and thin. The Premied absolutely believes in a final Japanese victory in the great war and is fully determined to help Japan execute the war to the finish.

Mr. Yamamoto asked the Premier about his opinion on the culture of Thailand, to which the Premier is quoted to have said:

"Thailand is a small independent state with its culture of lower standard than that of Japan and other advanced countries. Thailand is therefore striving to keep up with those advanced countries in this sphere.

"To this end, the Thai Government is drawing up various plans of reformation in all walks of life. Construction of schools is being carried out on a large scale while care is being taken to improve the clothing of the people."

## *Chiang's Main Forces Smashed by Japanese*

**(Continued From Page 1)**

China now are willing to cooperate with us.

Since the withdrawal of Chungking forces from the Yellow River zone, we have been encouraging the inhabitants of the district to drill wells, and, as a result, approximately 200,000 wells, which are of great use for irrigation, have been dug, he said.

At such places as Peking, Taiyuan, Shihmen and Tsinan, Chinese soldiers, who have pledged allegiance to our army, are trained in order to make them skilled laborers, and in this connection, a satisfactory result is being gained, he declared.

Constant efforts on the part of our forces have made the North China public cooperate with us positively for the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia, and we, however, should not forget that those who have sacrificed themselves for this country are not few, the Lieutenant-General concluded.

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# AXIS WANTED PEACE IN MEDITERRANEAN

### British Interference Simply Caused Reich and Italy to Take Counter-Measures

Special

BERLIN, June 5.—The German attitude in the Spanish Civil War had proved that Germany was interested in a peaceful development in the Mediterranean in order to enable German sea-borne commerce to freely pursue its activities there, writes Erich Glodschey, naval correspondent of the Voelkischer Beobachter.

"In this endeavor," he states, "we had been met by Italy, which has to consider the Mediterranean an indispensable and vital route of communication and for this reason than anyone else must be interested in a Mediterranean open to all.

"Events in Spain with their comradeship-in-arms of German and Italian volunteers had particularly contributed to the fact that the friendship with Italy, which is akin to us in its conception of the world, developed into a firm military alliance.

"The German-Italian Alliance right from the start was regarded by Britain, which since the 18th century had obtained for herself by force the right to naval supremacy in the Mediterranean, with utmost distrust.

**Blockade Against Italy**

"To the Italians, who vividly still remembered the Geneva war of sanctions on account of the Negus, nothing could give a clearer idea of the dangers of British tyranny at sea than the blockade of Italian coal supplies by sea, which was imposed in spring 1940 by Britain and France

"Undoubtedly London expected that Germany would not be in a position to carry out coal deliveries to Italy by rail, and it, therefore, hoped that the Italian Government would be obliged to buy the indispensable coal in Britain, of course in exchange for foreign political concessions.

"The underlying idea of the British coal blockade against Italy was, therefore, to prevent Italy from actively participating in the war at Germany's side. Thereby any danger to the vital Mediterranean route was to be eliminated, and Britain wanted to avoid this danger all the more since the German conduct of war at sea in the first half year of the war had already tied down much stronger British naval forces than had ever been anticipated.

"The challenge that the coal blockade constituted was a failure for by a magnificent organization of transportation facilities it was made possible that Italy obtained all the coal she needed by rail across the Alps.

"Already in April and May 1940, Britain was thus compelled to do what she had wanted to avoid at all cost; namely, to withdraw in the North Sea and Atlantic important naval forces from the fight against Germany and to transfer them to the Mediterranean in order to reinforce the French fleet. In particular, the strong formations of battleships and aircraft carriers through their presence were to exert a last pressure on Italy.

**British Move Futile**

"Thus, the firm attitude displayed on the part of Italy already during the German action in Norway and at the beginning of the western campaign withdrew strong forces from the bulk of the British fleet with which German war conduct at sea no longer had to reckon. Moreover, this British move likewise was in vain, for on June 11, 1940, Fascist Italy out of her own free will took up arms at the side of her German friend and ally.

"Atfer Italy's entry into the war, Britain could not avoid that she had to give up completely the Mediterranean as a transit route for her civilian sea-borne commerce with the raw material districts of India, and South and East Asia, although the wide detour round the Cape of Good Hope was bound to tax increasingly and to a large extent the shipping space of the British merchant marine, which had already been weakened in the meantime.

"Ever since this has been a permanent effect of the war in the Mediterranean which to an appreciable extent supplements the German battle of blockade against Britain in the Atlantic.

"Furthermore, in the Atlantic Ocean a flotilla of Italian submarines with a large cruising range made its appearance in the struggle against British shipping, to whic hthus far it has afflicted losses amounting to over 700,000 gross register tons.

"On the other hand, as far as the Mediterranean was concerned, Britain had nolens volens been compelled to give up the peace-time transit traffic, which was so important for armaments, but she had concentrated her forces on her unceasing efforts to secure the short Mediterranean route at least as a military supply lane for the British strategic positions in the eastern half of that sea.

"In view of the mutual effects of war conduct in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean on each other, it was, therefore, only a natural development that in the course of this hard struggle now, the German Navy has also taken its place at the side of the Italian comrades in the Mediterranean fighting front."

## WAR WOUNDED TO BE FETED

### Heroes to Go on Hiking and Shell-Gathering Trip

Two hundred and twenty war wounded who have been convalescing in military hospitals here will go mountain-climbing and sea-shell gathering as the Tokyo Behind-the-Gun Service Society will sponsor these affairs for the heroes on June 10 and 16, reports Domei.

The mountain-climbing party, including 120 crippled soldiers, will go to Mr. Takao today while 100 blind heroes will set out on a picnic to Tanitsu beach, Chiba Prefecture, on June 16.

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## *Experts Will Study Materials in South*

**(Continued From Page 1)**

500 feet wide with a vein extending 8,000 feet, Mr. Takemori said.

Three other deposits are found in the northern states, Mr. Takemori said, adding that the extraordinary reserve of one mine in particular discovered in an investigation completed by the British is duly recorded.

Utilizing hand-boring and machine crushing methods simultaneously, the British were producing 480 tons monthly from their tungsten mine in Toungoo state, the technician added.

As the mine is situated in the mountains 4,000 feet above sea level where transportation is most difficult, the ore is carried to the refinery over a cable eleven kilometers long, utilizing 70 buckets.

Under present rate of production, reserves are estimated to last for 70 years, Mr. Takemori said, adding that when four other lodes in the mountains seven to ten miles distant are added, the reserves are sufficient for 120-130 years, adding a bright chapter to the construction of a high defense state for Japan.

Am 7. Juni vormittags verstarb nach kurzem schweren Leiden unser Arbeitskamerad
Herr Ing. Herbert LASSEN
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## GANDHI IS PLANNING BIG DEMONSTRATION AS FEELING MOUNTS

### Refuses to Agree to Latest British Proposal to Recruit Indian Soldiers

### MAY OUST ALL BRITISH

### India Cannot Become Arsenal For Allies, Says Grady's Report to Roosevelt

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 8.—As the British Government still continues to work to involve India in the war, the stand of Mahatma Gandhi against British rule and his threats to start a new anti-British demonstration have touched off long pent-up feeling among the people against Britain, which is increasing in intensity.

According to a recent New Delhi dispatch received here, Mahatma Gandhi is said to have announced his refusal to agree in any way to the British proposal to recruit Indian soldiers. British authorities were greatly alarmed by Mr. Gandhi's statement and prohibited its publication, the report said.

Mahatma Gandhi and Britain have now taken diametrically opposite stands, and it is the general opinion among observers that large-scale anti-British disobedience demonstrations will break out throughout India.

The threatened anti-British demonstration this time will be much different from those in 1940, these observers declared, and will have for its aim the ousting of all British and American troops from India.

**Grady's Survey Pessimistic**

In sharp contrast to the bombastic declaration by Britain that India is an arsenal for the Allies, Henry F. Grady, head of the United States technical mission to India, in his reports to President Roosevelt on the results of his inspection in India, expressed pessimistic views on the prospects for India's industry, Nichi Nichi reported today from Canton.

According to the dispatch, Mr. Grady attributed the depressed situation in India's munitions industry to the British maladministration of the country and asserted that it will be very difficult to mobilize satisfactorily manpower which is an asset to India's industry under the existing administrative mechanism.

Mr. Grady's opinion expressed in this report, it is said, corresponds to the report recently made by Colonel Louis Johnson, who recently returned to the United States after observing prevailing conditions in India as the special envoy of the President.

These reports, the Nichi Nichi dispatch stated, indirectly reveal that the non-cooperation movement which is advocated by Mahatma Gandhi is gradually and steadily gaining ground among the Indian masses.

## FRENCH OFFICER REVIEWS EPOCHAL SYRIAN CAMPAIGN

### Ex-High Commissioner Tells Inside Story on First Anniversary of Attack

D.N.B.

PARIS, June 8.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the British attack on Syria, the Petit Parisien published the following statement by former High Commissioner General Henri Dentz, who for five weeks had been in charge of the Syrian defenses.

"The British attack did not come as a surprise," General Dentz pointed out. "We did not know, however, under what pretext they would start their offensive and even their own troops were perturbed.

"The British had claimed that they were going to fight the Germans in Syria but what they met were only Frenchmen. At the beginning of the fighting, 17 French battalions had to fight against 47 enemy battalions, and 31 French batteries had to face 74 enemy batteries.

"The French losses amounted to 17 per cent; namely, 1,230 dead and 2,300 wounded while Prime Minister Winston Churchill had to admit 4,500 dead and wounded. Another 2,000 British soldiers were taken prisoners during the conflict."

### U.S. Transport Sunk

Domei

LISBON, June 8.—The United States Navy Department tonight announced that an American transport was torpedoed and sunk in the Caribbean Sea it was reported from Washington. Meantime, the British Admiralty disclosed that a British trawler was sunk, a London dispatch said.

## *151 War Prisoners At Zentsuji Camp Shifted to Osaka*

**Led by Lieutenant Yuhei Hosoya, 151 American war captives comprising 84 officers and non-commissioned officers including Surgeon-Lieutenant Williams and 61 sailors who had been interned at Zentsuji, Ehime Prefecture, were transferred to Osaka Monday where they will be put to work, reports Domei. Clad in khaki uniforms furnished by the Japanese authorities, with flasks and bags strapped to their backs, and their belongings in their hands, the prisoners walked through the streets to their new camp located at the Osaka Municipal Playground.**

## MANCHOU PREMIER SEES NANKING HEAD

### Chang Ching-hui Makes Courtesy Call on President Wang At Ceremonial Hall

### 3-NATION AMITY STRESSED

### Leaders Pledge to Work With Japan for Successful Conclusion of War

Domei

NANKING, June 9.—Chang Ching-hui, Premier and Special Envoy of Manchoukuo to the National Government of China, at 9 a.m. today made his formal visit to Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government, at the Grand Ceremonial Hall.

The Special Envoy in ceremonial uniform left his quarters shortly after 8:30 a.m., accompanied by the members of his suite, and arrived at the Grand Ceremonial Hall 20 minutes later.

When received by President Wang, the Manchoukuoan Special Envoy respectfully reported to the President that his courtesy call was ordered by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to return the recent visit to Manchoukuo of President Wang and then conveyed his firm determination to consolidate further the already amicable bonds of relations among Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

President Wang, replying to the Special Envoy, indicated his unflinching determination to cooperate fully with Japan with a view to accelerating the successful termination of the War of Greater East Asia.

After a memorial photograph was taken at the main gate of the Ceremonial Hall, a toast was raised to cement the future friendly relations between Manchoukuo and China.

## ALL TOKYO TO OBSERVE 'TIME DAY' EVENT TODAY

### Various Activities Planned to Remind Public to Have Clocks Run Correctly

Harried incessantly and often reduced to a mere slave of Father Time, Tokyo citizens will wreak vengeance on some inaccurate clocks as the prefecture and city observes Time Day today, reports Domei.

Meanwhile, conductors and conductresses of street cars and buses throughout the city will periodically inform passengers of the exact time.

Clocks in industrial plants, offices, banks and public buildings will be inspected for accuracy by a corps of 60 members of the Tokyo Clock Association when they make their rounds today.

Other activities in observance of 'Time Day' include an assembly at the Hibiya Auditorium to be held of 6:30 p.m. under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipality and Prefecture, and the Central Association for the Improvement of National Livelihood.

A ceremony commending persons for meritorious services in activities for improving the national livelihood will take place at the meeting.

## JOINT PRODUCTION CONTROL

### Commission Formed After Negotiations by Lyttleton

Domei

LISBON, June 8.—The British and American Governments here reached an agreement establishing a committee to control and readjust the production plans of both countries, Reuters reported from Washington today.

The commission reportedly was formed through the efforts of Captain Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of production, who had been negotiating for American industrial help.

Details of the organization of the new committee will be disclosed shortly, the Reuters dispatch added.

## CRUSHING SETBACK NOW FACING BRITISH IN AFRICAN DESERT

### Army Under General Ritchie Being Annihilated by Germans

### FURIOUS BATTLE RAGES

### Thousands of War Tanks Are Thrown Into Bitter Engagement

Domei

BERLIN, June 8.—Intense desert fighting is raging between the German and British forces in the Marmarica sector, northern part of Africa. Both armies have mobilized their latest mechanized weapons and thousands of war tanks have been thrown into the bitter struggle.

Referring to the North African front, German military quarters issued the following statement:

"The desert battle in Marmarica has entered its second stage. The main characteristic of this battle is that the 8th British Army, under the command of General Ritchie is being compelled to enter into clashes with considerably weakened forces. The British, fearing surprise attacks by the German forces, have already centered their full reserves on the front lines, while the German forces, under the command of General Rommel, have saved their strength and can be quickly reinforced. General Ritchie's loss of 550 panzars, 200 guns and over 10,000 prisoners captured up until today means a conspicuous weakening of the British forces, especially if the difficulty of sending reinforcements is considered."

The second stage of the war in Libya will no doubt be definitely decided through the smashing victory of General Rommel's army.

After spectacular dog-fights over the coastal area of Belgium, German fighters completely drove away a formation of British fighters and bombers shortly after 3 p.m. today. The raiders attempted to raid Ostend, the High Command announced today.

**Cairo Masses Evacuate**

While the Cairo Government has been expressing great concern over the outcome of what are expected to be the final battles between German and British forces in North Africa, the general public of the Cairo region is taking refuge to the east as conditions appear serious, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri.

The evacuation of the Cairo population is believed to be the result of general observation that the British forces would not be able to hold off German attacks, the dispatch adds.

## DEATH SENTENCE SET FOR CZECH ASSASSINS

### Twenty-Five Are Found Guilty For Slaying of German Police Chief

Domei

BERLIN, June 8.—Referring to the assassination of the late Reinhard Heydrich, former chief of the German Secret Police, the Prague Secret Police blame the British for secretly supplying the necessary weapons and instigating the crime, according to a statement issued by the German authorities.

Investigating the evidence left behind at the scene of crime by the assassins, the weapons used in the killing such as automatic revolvers, hand grenades and ammunition were all identified as of British-make.

Continuing with their investigations, it was further disclosed that Czech assassins and weapons were dropped by parachutes from British planes.

After landing, the Czechoslovakians hid in a nearby farmer's home and formed an assassination group. It is believed that the faction of former Czechoslovakian Premier, Eduard Benes, is closely connected with the assassination.

The group, which numbered 25, was quickly questioned and on Thursday all members were sentenced to death.

### More U.S. Lease-Lend Aid

Domei

LISBON, June 8.—United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull today handed to the respective delegates of the refugee governments of Poland, Belgium, and Greece lease-lend stipulations similar to those given to Britain, Soviet Russia and the Chiang Kai-shek regime, says a Reuter's dispatch from Washington.

## *Non-Reliance on Others Brings Victory to Japan*

### Smashing Successes Due to Super-Strategy, Says Colonel Hotta in Broadcast

How Japan came to take up arms against America and Britain in the war which is termed the War of Greater East Asia and how it is that the Imperial Forces, finding themselves pitted against the armed forces of Britain and America and countries siding with them, have already scored in a way which will be an everlasting wonder to the wide world, was explained by Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshiaki Hotta, of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters in a radio broadcast to the nation Tuesday night.

The broadcast, which was entitled "On looking back on six months of the War of Greater East Asia," and which lasted for 30 minutes from 8 p.m., began with the memory of the unforgettable day on December 8, 1941, on which the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was granted.

"It is six months now since the War of Greater East Asia started," said Lieutenant-Colonel Hotta.

"While shouting for joy over an uninterrupted succession of victories by the Imperial Forces which has marked the period which has intervened between today and the start of the war, it was our lot to greet the sixth Imperial Rescript Observance Day on Monday.

"Today, six months from December 8, when Japan rose to crush America and Britain, I am put in remembrance of that unforgettable day on which was granted the Imperial Rescript which moved the nation's 100,000,000 people to tears and put them in a grim resolution to fight—to fight on no matter what happened, and to march on to final victory.

**Huge Successes Gained**

"In the very short space of six months, the units of the Imperial Army and Navy, embodying the flower of the fighting services, beat the armed forces of America, Britain, the Dutch Indies, and Chiang Kai-shek wherever they met them and occupied all the American and British military bases in East Asia.

"These are results brilliant beyond all dreaming, and are military successes which put to insignificance what is carried in the pages of the history of wars.

"Under our very eyes is in progress the program for constructing a new Greater East Asia based entirely on the principle of morality in the various occupied southern areas, paralleling the Imperial Forces' unequaled achievements. As a matter of fact, the great ideal of the Japanese people, which inspired the founding of our Empire, an ideal of the entire universe under one roof, is being realized. Hope is smiling on the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia.

"All this is due to the fact that in the grace of the Imperial Throne, the officers and men of the Imperial Forces have fought and are fighting bravely on all fronts in the war. Along with my auditors, I here express profound thanks to the officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy.

**Nation of Heroes**

"My heartfelt sympathy goes to the many officers and men who have died defending the Empire.

"I have a keen sense of gratitude to my fellow countrymen who are working silently to defend the land, and who are engrossed in the production of goods which are needed by the State in the emergency, and to those who refuse to allow the restrictions put upon their living as a whole to affect their determination to make sacrifices, however heavy, to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful issue.

"No matter how indomitable the Imperial Forces are, it would be impossible for us to hope to win a modern war, which necessarily is a total war, unless there is a strong line of defense at home.

"As to the unequaled achievements of the Imperial Forces which are made possible by the fact that the officers and men of the services fought to the best of their ability in the grace of the Imperial Throne and the people were under an indomitable will to fight the War of Greater East Asia to a finish, they were announced on Navy Day as far as the Navy is concerned and a day ago as far as the Army is concerned.

"I shall recount in a very general way the results which have been achieved by the Imperial Forces since the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Let us give a glance at the situation in East Asia as it stood prior to the oubreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

**Surrounded by Enemies**

"Japan was surrounded by potential foes. While fighting on the China Front, it had to guard itself against foreign influences which were working against it.

"From the east, America menaced Japan. In the west, Britain was on the look out for an opportunity to crush Japan. There was the Dutch East Indies, which from the south applied pressure against Japan.

"In short, the foes of Japan were completing an encirclement movement against her.

"America was planning to advance against Japan along what was called the central course which was over Hawaii, Midway, Guam, and Manila. It also intended to use the northern course which was by way of Alaska, and Dutch Harbor.

"Britain intended to operate against Japan from Singapore and Hongkong.

"At the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia what was called the A.B.C.D. encirclement of Japan was so complete that there was no way left to Japan to get out except by using real force in breaking through the ring which was inexorably closing in upon it.

"The point then arose as to what strategy could Japan adopt to defeat the United States and Britain. In other words, what strategy had to be pushed and guided, if Japan was to crush the A.B.C.D. encirclement in East Asia and to ensure the security of Japan and further to acquire freedom of operating for the annihilation of the United States and Britain? The United States lies far beyond the Pacific and Britain over the Indian Ocean. Relying upon their advantageous positions, they were arrogant enough to say 'Japan can be crushed immediately.' They were rather over-confident of their strength.

"To fight the United States and Britain who advertised themselves as being the world's mightiest countries, it was necessary for Japan, who was a 'have-not' country, to secure materials needed for a sustained war on a modern warfare basis. Large defense materials and a strong army and navy were prerequisites. Materials necessary for national livelihood to go through a prolonged warfare had to be obtained. Oil especially was absolutely important from any angle. Japan's oil stocks were then very small as were stocks of

(Continued on Page 2)

## Foreign News Spotlight

### Exclusive Flashes

### U.S. LOSING 4 SHIPS A DAY SINCE JUNE 5

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—The United States Navy Department admitted today that a total of 247 vessels have been sunk since January 15 this year, 20 of which since June 5, according to a Berlin dispatch. It was pointed out, however, that the actual loss is one-third more than the above figure, only the American officials refuse to recognize the loss.

### AUSTRALIANS RELUCTANT TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS

LISBON, June 9.—In view of the unsatisfactory result, Prime Minister John Curtin today appealed to every Australian to buy at least one £10 liberty bond immediately. He said that in order to protect the weak spots of the country, more funds are absolutely necessary.

### LONDONERS SUFFER FROM DEARTH OF STOCKINGS

LISBON, June 9.—A shortage of stocking supplies has aggravated in England, giving a great deal of inconveniences to the people in general. The London newspapers warned that unless the present supply is used with extreme care, there will be no stockings left for next year.

### AUSTRALIAN ARMY TO RELEASE CANE-CUTTERS

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—Following complaints made by the Queensland sugar growers, the Australian army has agreed to release experienced men from the services to supply enough cane-cutters for the season just beginning, an Australian broadcast disclosed today.

## JAPANESE CAPTURE IWANG STRONGHOLD IN KIANGSI PROVINCE

### Main Base of Chungking's 194th Division Falls After Fuchow Occupation

### HENGYANG HEAVILY BOMBED

### Chiang Moving Factories to Mountains Fearing Seizure By Imperial Army

Domei

KIANGSI FRONT, June 9.—Crack Japanese Army Forces, dashing southward in pursuit of the enemy remnants after having occupied Fuchow, completely captured the walled city of Iwang at 5 p.m. yesterday.

Iwang is an important fortress in Kiangsi Province, being surrounded by rivers on all sides, and was the main base for the enemy 194th Division.

Thus, "invincible fortresses" of the enemy are falling into Japanese hands one after another in rapid succession.

**Hengyang Bombed Twice**

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 9.—According to a Chungking dispatch, Japanese air units carried out two raids on Hengyang in Hunan Province yesterday, inflicting heavy damage on the enemy.

**Chiang Moving Factories**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 8.—Anticipating that the Kiangsi and Chekiang industrial regions will soon be placed under complete Japanese control, the Chiang Kai-shek troops are now moving factory equipment from these regions to mountainous districts west of Kiangsi and Chekiang, according to a New York Times Chungking dispatch received here today.

Among these factories moving to the mountainous regions are included one paper mill, one machine factory, one clothing factory, three printing plants and others.

While the Chungking authorities are establishing small factories in Anhwei, Kwangsi, Shangtung and Hupei provinces, it is said that the Chungking authorities recently issued orders to the inhabitants of these provinces to engage in agricultural work for six months and then work in the factories for the other six months, revealing the great shortage of manpower, according to the New York Times.

**'Flying Fortresses' Downed**

Domei

BURMESE FRONT, June 9.—Frustrating the enemy's lingering hope of being able to attack Japanese bases in Burma, crack Imperial Army air units on June 4, shot down two Boeing B-17 model long-distance bombers in a fierce aerial combat in Burma.

This was the first time that "flying fortresses" were smashed on the Burmese front.

**Scribe Describes Advance**
**By a Domei Correspondent**

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, June 9.—With orders to clear out the enemy in the area east of the Pakiang River, in Kwangtung Province, our forces started their advance at dawn yesterday.

Dark clouds still hung low and the roads were a quagmire of mud and sluggish water as we painfully made our advance. The dawn had broken, but it was still dark.

As we marched along, the sky gradually cleared. Then suddenly the roar of cannon and rifle fire came from the mountains and the reverberations thundered from mountain top to mountain top, down the valleys and over the rice fields to die away in the misty distance.

In the fields, small black dots, our troops, were rushing from cover to cover with the water splashing up to their breasts.

Our forces were charging toward a small village held by the enemy and as they moved to encircle the village, the rattle of machine-guns and the crack of rifle fire increased.

Clouds of white smoke, camouflage, billowed out from the village. Presently, figures were seen running out of the village. Training my binoculars on them, I saw that they were enemy troops fleeing for their lives.

Our troops took the village, smoke still poured forth and floated over the trees and down the tracks of the Hankow-Canton railway track after the fleeing enemy troops.

**Chuchow Front Described**

The super-human fighting spirit of the Japanese soldiers was vividly manifested recently in a severe attack against the Chuchow defense line, which the enemy had boasted to be the "Maginot Line" of Central China, reports a Nichi Nichi war correspondent, Okubo, who accompanied the first line units since the general offensive was commenced on June 3.

His report dispatched from Chu-

(Continued on Page 2)

## *Taiwan Volunteers Pass Examinations To Enlist in Army*

**For the first time in the history of Taiwan, 1,020 Taiwanese out of 420,000 volunteers have passed military examinations, according to the military authorities at Taihoku who made the announcement on Monday. The ages of those who passed the examinations range from 20 to 30. Of the 1,020 volunteers, the first group of 508 will undergo preliminary training for six months from July 10, after which they will be properly enlisted in the Army, while the second group of 512 will be trained for the same period from January 20, 1943, and then will be taken into the Army.**

## 341 LOCAL OFFICES TO BE ESTABLISHED

### Will Act as Intermediary Administrative Organs for Government

### CABINET APPROVES PLAN

### Board of Information Issues Statement Explaining Scheme

A long pending question was put out of the way on Tuesday when the Cabinet, at a regular meeting, approved the plan for an intermediate administrative machinery.

The scheme calls for the setting up in each main population center of an administrative organ to be called a Local Affairs Office which will be under the supervision of the prefectural governor.

The question of an intermediate administrative machinery has been before the Government since the business of the prefectural governments began to increase by leaps and bounds after the China Affair.

The materialization of the intermediate administrative machinery is expected to lead to the quick dispatch of the business of the local governments and to the conduct of such business in accordance with actual conditions in the provinces.

Following the Cabinet meeting, a statement was issued by the Board of Information. Its substance follows:

"The local executive machinery on the spot for which the plan has been approved by the Government will be called Local Affairs Offices.

**Aim Is Explained**

"The idea of establishing these offices is to promote a quick and effective conduct of such administrative matters of urgency in the current situation in the provinces as are concerned with the increased production of key agricultural products, delivery of goods of daily necessity, direction of the autonomous activities of the village and neighborhood associations, promotion of thriftiness in the people, and protection of the families of men at the front and those of the war dead.

"Local Affairs Offices will be established in places in areas under the jurisdiction of the prefectural governments. To them will be transferred part of that part of the business of local governments which is under the supervision of branches of local governments and wards of cities. The Home Minister will decide on the location of the offices and the areas which will come under their jurisdiction.

"Permanent local officials will be appointed to be heads of the Local Affairs Offices. The heads of the offices will be under the direction of the prefectures in dealing with matters falling within their province and supervize officials under them."

The plan for the Local Affairs Office was explained to the Cabinet by Home Minister Michio Yuzawa.

**Vacancies to Remain**

According to the Minister, a total of 341 Local Affairs Offices will be established throughout the country. All the heads of the offices will be picked from local permanent officials. The vacancies left in the rank of local officials will not be filled.

The Minister also revealed that there will be 456 employes of the offices. These will be chosen from among local officials. The salaries of these employes will be paid from the national treasury.

At the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday plans for the personnel of the committee whose members will be assigned to the Cabinet and various Ministries were explained by Chief Secretary Naoki Hoshino of the Cabinet.

Following the meeting, steps were taken by the Government to obtain the Throne's approval of the candidates for members of the committee which had been approved by the Cabinet.

The committee will be composed of nearly 400 members, instead of 300, as reported previously, it was indicated in Government circles Tuesday afternoon.

## ANDO IS APPOINTED MINISTER OF STATE WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

### Phoenix Hall of Palace Scene Of Investiture Yesterday Afternoon

### HELD IN IMPERIAL PRESENCE

### Lieutenant-General Has Brilliant Career—Saw Action in China

Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite, was appointed State Minister without Portfolio, it was announced by the Board of Information at 4 p.m. Tuesday.

In the form of a statement of the President of the Board of Information, the Government made the following announcement on the reasons leading up to the recommendation of Lieutenant-General Ando for the Cabinet portfolio:

"Lieutenant General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, while he was going to assume that post on October 23 last year, was asked to join the Cabinet as State Minister. However, he declined the offer for the reason that he would like to offer his services outside the Government, taking into consideration the prevailing situation.

"But, in view of the mounting importance of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as the central body for propelling the national movement following its recent reform, its liaison with the Government has become more important than ever before and this caused Premier General Hideki Tojo to recommend Lieutenant-General Ando for the portfolio of State Minister."

**Move to Attain Objective**

The Government has recently consolidated the domestic political structure for a successful achievement of the War of Greater East Asia with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association as both of its wings and is now steeped in attaining the objective. Seeing unusual importance of the nature of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as central propelling body of national movement and intending to manifest its policy of making the Government and Association a perfect oneness, the Government has decided to ask Lieutenant-General Ando to participate in important State affairs, says Domei.

Premier Tojo was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at 2 p.m. on the same day and was granted the Imperial sanction for the recommendation of Lieutenant-General Ando. As a result, the investiture of Lieutenant-General Ando was held at the Phoenix Hall in the August presence of His Imperial Majesty at 4 p.m. Premier Tojo also attended the ceremony.

Lieutenant-General Ando is 64 years old. He was graduated from the Military Academy with General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Areas, and other prominent generals. Once he was commander of the Second Infantry Regiment, commander of the 30th Infantry Brigade and held other posts. It was in 1932 that he was promoted a lieutenant-general. Later, he was appointed Commandant of the Ryojun Fortress and shortly afterward he retired from active service.

**Saw Action in Nanking**

When the China Affair broke out, he was summoned to the colors and as a unit commander he was engaged in the general attack of Nanking. Later, he was connected with the China Affairs Board. In 1939, Lieutenant-General Ando was appointed adviser to the Hsinmin Society in North China and afterward was made its vice-president. When the Tojo Cabinet was organized, Lieutenant-General Ando was offered the post of vice-presidency of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association following the resignation of Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa. He has been highly valued for his character and services as de facto head of the Association.

Domei says the appointment of Lieutenant-General Ando as State Minister without Portfolio has been presupposed since the recent reorganization of the Association. The same news agency also reports that General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, will not join the Cabinet in the same capacity, considering the nature of the Association as a political organization.

### Swinton Sent to Africa

Domei

LISBON, June 8.—Viscount Philip Swinton has been appointed British Minister of State to West Africa, it was announced today, Reuter reports from London.

# WIDE VARIANCE SEEN IN U.S. SOVIET VIEWS

### Hull and Litvinov Meet to Discuss Reorganization Of Europe

Domei

BERNE, (Switzerland) June 8.—In order to discuss the reconstruction of Europe, Maxim M. Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador in Washington, has exchanged views with Secretary of State Cordell Hull several times of late in view of executing a joint Soviet-American operation. It is said, however, that there is a big difference in the two countries' fundamental policies.

According to information arriving from London today, the United States desires to make all nations concerned adopt any form of government they like on the basis of the Anglo-American Transatlantic Constitution but Soviet Russia declares that the three Baltic States, once conquered, should be revived.

The heads of the governments concerned are likely to make their respective standpoints favorable to them by means of propaganda. Ambassador Litvinov declared in a press interview that he had handed a certain "document" to Secretary of State Cordell Hull on May 28 when they had a 45 minutes talk, hinting that the document was Soviet Russia's request concerning a reorganization of Europe.

In this connection, American authorities have announced that the Transatlantic Constitution was approved by the Soviet Union at the time of the handing of the Lease-Lend agreement draft to Ambassador Litvinov by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The fact remains, nevertheless, that the United States and Soviet Russia are pitted against each other, and the issue seems to be coming to a head. Yet, the United States authorities, who are in consternation, have broadcasted that the two countries are cooperating with each other.

## *Japanese Capture Iwang Stronghold In Kiangsi Province*

(Continued From Page 1)

chow on Monday, follows:

Braving, the screen of gunfire from the enemy positions, the soldiers of the Kunii Unit advanced around midnight on June 4 toward the 146th Hill, unearthing land mines and cutting the barbed wire entanglements on its way.

The section commander had by this time fallen, and a certain sergeant, who had taken his place, also fell a victim to enemy bullets.

A superior private was leading the remaining soldiers. Defying the intense fire from the enemy positions, the soldiers advanced slowly and steadily, until they arrived at the enemy pill-boxes.

They attacked the pill-boxes by throwing hand-grenades into the loopholes and thus succeeded in capturing them all.

Not one member of the section remained unhurt. Among the dead soldiers, there was one who would not let go his rifle after he had breathed his last.

In another theater of battle, the soldiers of the Goto Unit had to cross the Wuki River which was 300 meters wide and had been swollen by heavy rainfall. It seemed to present an insurmountable barrier.

As there was no time to lose, however, the soldiers decided to attempt the crossing in small boats. The enemy, on the opposite bank, let loose a volley of fire directed at the boats, in a vain attempt to stem the advance.

Subsequently, some of the Japanese soldiers were shot. The rest of the soldiers plunged into the river that was flowing in torrents and swam to the opposite shore. On arriving there, the soldiers attacked the pill-boxes from the rear and successfully annihilated the enemy.

The commander of the unit later said that some of the soldiers, did not know how to swim. He asserted that it was because of the vigorous fighting spirit of the Japanese soldiers that those who did not know how to swim could safely reach the bank.

On the morning of June 6, the Chiba Unit reached the outer wall of the Chuchow citadel, after crossing the creek of 20 meters that encircled the citadel.

After the soldiers crossed the creek, the waters started to swell until what had once been a passable creek was turned into a raging torrent. Consequently, the unit could not obtain ammunition from the transport corps in the rear.

The soldiers waited patiently till the artillery blasted an opening in the wall and immediately rushed into the citadel to kill every enemy soldier they encountered.

## TO CHECK FIRE EQUIPMENT

### Police to Inspect Apparatuses for Coming Air Drill

Prior to this year's air defense drill, scheduled to be staged in July, fire-fighting equipment will be inspected by the Metropolitan police.

For a week from June 18 to June 27, preliminary inspection will be conducted. From June 28 to June 30, police authorities and others concerned will make an inspection of all fire-fighting apparatuses from various angles on the basis of the air-defense regulations.

Kinds of apparatuses, places where they are kept, and conditions of upstair rooms also will be inspected.

# Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, June 10, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

### Speed Up the Concrete Plan

MIYAKO—It seems that the structural reform, both in organization and personnel, of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is smoothly progressing. But what the people want to know urgently and moreover clearly is the indication by the authorities concerned of the concrete policy for expanding and strengthening the organization.

There have been many explanations in respect to the manifestation of the political driving force of the combined body of the Government, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, but this is only the framework, and consequently, a concrete method which will promise result is yet to be explained.

The political link between the Throne Aid Political Association and the Taisei Yokusan Kai, for instance, should be clearly indicated to the people at an earliest possible date. The life-line of politics today is speed.

### Shortage of Shipping in America and Britain

CHUGAI—America and Britain are losing merchant vessels at a rate, which sure must be alarming to them. A German communique places the number of American merchant vessels lost since the first of this month at 20. This brings the American merchant ships, which have been sunk since the middle of last January to the appalling total of 247.

Naturally there should be a serious shortage of shipping in America and Britain. The scarcity of shipping in countries which depend on foreign trade means a great deal. The mastery which has been gained by Japan over the Pacific and Indian Oceans is one of the greatest factors in the situation, which finds America and Britain experiencing great difficulty in the maintenance of their national life.

There is nothing remarkable about the assiduity with which America and Britain are building merchant vessels. President Roosevelt in a message to Congress early this year announced a big ship construction plan. At that time the world wondered how the American chief executive would manage to effect this almost wild plan.

Subsequent events showed that the world was right in doubting the ability of America to build a large mercantile fleet on short order. At the moment, America is losing more merchant vessels than they build. It will not be long before America will find it hard to carry on the war effort chiefly because of the shortage of shipping.

### Anti-British and American Sentiment in India

NICHI NICHI—Henry F. Grady, head of the United States technical mission, which was dispatched to India by President Roosevelt while the Anglo-Indian parley was in progress, is reported to have returned to the United States at the end of last month, and to have revealed in his report to the President his findings on the technical and political situations of India.

His report being a lengthy one, let us here touch on what he divulged regarding the labor situation in that country. He said that there is no question about there being a very rich human resource in India but the trouble is that human mobilization cannot be carried out in India and this probably is due to a sort of sabotage which seems to be in vogue among the Indians lately.

Needless to say, India in the past has been serving as a treasure-house for Britain and Britain no doubt has been relying a great deal on India's war industries to this day. The industries are indispensable for Britain to carry on the current war with the Axis Powers. What further benefits Britain is the very existence of the rich human resources in India, provided they can be mobilized. But since this rich human resource cannot be mobilized to supply the needed labor for the war industries, it brings no benefit to the British Government.

In addition, there have been a number of uprisings in India participated in by fanatic Indian patriots, who entertain strong anti-British sentiment. This, of course, is but an example showing the marked tendency among the entire nation of India since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia to emancipate themselves from the age-long yoke of England.

Rumor has it that Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, and the British special envoy who represented Britain in the last Anglo-Indian conference held in India sometime ago, is understood to have stated that Britain is ready to continue its negotiation with India any time if the latter reconsiders its stand, which it is taking toward London at present.

This evidently shows that the British authorities are trying to curry favor with India in the hope of getting it to rally on its side. Despite this fact, there is a growing anti-British feeling among the entire nation of India today. This also holds true for America, for the Indians also harbor antagonism against that country.

## TAIWAN-P.I. COLLABORATION

### Manila Electric Co. and Others Will Be Under Japanese

With the recent visit of Itsuki Saito Vice-Governor-General of Taiwan, to the Philippines, economic collaboration between Taiwan and the Philippines has been materialized and the Taiwan Electric Company will be entrusted with the management of the Manila Electric Company and others in the Philippines, including electric companies and electric apparatus sale companies on Mindanao Island.

Understanding in this connection has been already obtained from the Japanese Forces and the Governor-General of Taiwan, and the company will start business formally from July 1.

## SURABAYA NOW ENJOYS TYPICAL JAPANESE COLOR

### All Dutch Influence Removed as Sign-Boards Replaced With Nipponese Characters

Domei

SURABAYA, June 8.—Within only three months since the entry of the Japanese Forces into Surabaya, the economic center of eastern Java, all Dutch influence has been uprooted and the city has taken on an entirely Japanese color.

All shops on the leading streets have taken down their sign-boards in English or Dutch and replaced them with Japanese signs. At stations as well as traffic crossings, signs are in Japanese and Malay.

A number of Japanese banks and commercial houses, including branch offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan and the Mitsui Bank, have been reopened on the main streets while Japanese sailors and businessmen in town have increased in number.

The majority of the industrial plants have resumed operation with the sound of their motors heralding the return of peace, order and industrial activity to new Surabaya under Japanese administration.

Fleets of junks loaded to capacity with building materials and farm products are swarming to the port of Surabaya while large merchant ships are seen arriving and leaving the piers in increasing numbers.

Surabaya as the most important trade port of Java has returned to its former prosperity.

## U.S. Police Arrest Bridges

D.N.B.

MADRID, June 4.—The United States police authorities arrested Harry Bridges, the leader of the Communist Party in America, against whom the United States Attorney had issued an order of expulsion, it is reported from San Francisco.

## NIPPON FANS FOR SULTANS

### Makers' Associations Planning to Export Ware to Malaya

Sultans and sultanas in Malaya will be using pretty Japan-made fans ere long, as three fan manufacturers' associations at Nakaou, Funagata and Awa in Tateyama, Nagano Prefecture, realizing the golden opportunity now offered in the commercial field in the South, are all set to solicit their wares following the Imperial Forces' brilliant achievements. They are now making very beautiful fans, especially for the South Seas' inhabitants, with the approval of the authorities.

The frill of the fan is gorgeously decorated with white feathers and it is more of a trinket for ornamental purpose than for utility use.

It would be a pleasant scene, when the sultans and sultanas, who have pledged their allegiance to Japan, the leader of Greater East Asia, fan themselves with these Japanese fans befitting their lordly position.

## EXPOSITION FOR CHILDREN

### Will Enable Japanese Youth to Obtain Knowledge of South

To enable children to obtain a better knowledge of the south and the significance of the war of Greater East Asia, an exposition is now being held by the Continental Cultural Association at Mitsukoshi Department Store on Ginza where boys and girls may see orang-utans, elephants, and exotic flowers of the tropics and vivid pictures showing life in East Asia.

The rising generation can see how their brothers and sisters of the Co-Prosperity Sphere live and can get an insight into their customs through pictures taken by the National Service Association and the Asia Development Federation.

The exposition will continue until June 16 at Mitsukoshi's and will later be taken successively to Nagoya, Osaka and Hsinking.

## CHINESE STATESMAN DIES

### Ho Pei-jung Was Head of Hupeh Provincial Government

Domei

HANKOW, June 6.—Ho Pei-jung, head of the Hupeh Provincial Government, died here yesterday at the age of 64 after a long illness.

Mr. Ho was appointed head of the Hupeh Government in 1939 with the entrance of the Japanese troops into the city during the early stages of the China Affair and since had continued to work for the reconstruction of a new China.

Born in Hupeh Province, he graduated from the Japanese Army Officers School. He become head of the Hupeh Province in 1917.

# NON-RELIANCE SPIRIT IS CAUSE OF VICTORY

(Continued From Page 1)

other materials due to the economic pressure brought to bear upon this country by the A.B.C.D. front. The pressure was mounting day by day. The asset-freezing, total embargo, suspension of imports and other measures were resorted to by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands.

### At Vital Cross-Roads

"Japan was virtually at the cross-roads of life or death. The situation confronting Japan then was so serious that, unless this country fought the United States and Britain, nay, crush them in war it would have been driven into gradual impoverishment.

"This would spell the eventual 'ruin' of Japan. It was quite evident that Japan's stocks would be gradually exhausted in the event of the outbreak of war. A war of attribution had to be avoided at any rate. Naturally, it was a matter of urgent necessity for this country to secure ground in the Southern Regions, including Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Burma and others, where materials are plenty. From viewpoints of both strategy and war on resources, this had to be carried out promptly and for this the American and British influence had to be eliminated from East Asia. Interception of the American and British sea power and that of the Chiang Kai-shek regime-aiding routes, thereby frustrating the Anglo-American joint military strength, was primarily important for Japan.

"For the accomplishment of this object, the Southern Regions assumed a vitally important role. Consequently, priority was placed on a strategy by which to bring the southern resources completely under Japanese control by crushing the so-called A.B.C.D. encirclement front at the outset of the war.

### All or Nothing

"Only then could the strategic foundation of the War of Greater East Asia be established. If all means of communication could be severed between the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, not only would Japan be placed at a tactical advantage, but at the same time, the country could launch an economic counter-attack on America and Britain by controlling tin, rubber, quinine and other resources in the south.

"The prerequisite, however, was to smash the strong Anglo-American military bases at many points in the vast ocean extending 6,000 kilometers from east to west and 5,000 kilometers from north to south.

"There were two methods of attaining this object.

"The first was to occupy the enemy position one by one, thus setting up foot-holds gradually, and the second, to launch a simultaneous attack on all the enemy key points.

"The first method called for the occupation of Wake, Guam, Manila, Hongkong, etc., thus to assume mastery of the air and sea over the South China Sea, and then, by using these advance bases, to expand the sphere of operation to Borneo, Malaya, Sumatra, and Java.

### A Safe Tactic

"This was a very solid and safe tactic, but at the same time, there was the disadvantage of losing a great number of days before all of the enemy key positions could be taken.

"The second method, on the other hand, could bring quick war results, but it was nonetheless very dangerous for the slightest error would mean that a large number of men as well as vessels would be lost in the Southwest Pacific or in the South China Sea.

"In mapping out the strategy for the War of Greater East Asia, the second method was most suitable so that the Imperial Forces contrived sufficient measures to overcome all disadvantages and decided to carry out the strategy of striking at many enemy positions simultaneously.

"In executing this plan, however, a huge number of troops and shipping were required. At the same time, it was hardly possible to neglect the continental fronts or to ignore the north so that it was agreed to go through with the outlined plan with what number of men there were available. This was where the super strategy characteristic of the Japanese officers came into picture.

"I believe that the skill in the tactical conception mapped out for the War of Greater East Asia can be classified into three distinctive steps.

"The first was to deal a fatal blow at the beginning of the war to the steel encirclement of the A.B.C.D. camp by blasting this front to pieces. The second was to carry the war speedily to the extremity of the encirclement ring, that is, to Java and Sumatra, after accomplishing the first. And the third, to wipe out the enemy remnants in a comprehensive sphere in the South.

"To put it more explicitly, the outlined strategy was to break the frame-work of the enemy positions and then to sweep the broken pieces from this area.

"Beginning with those smashing victories at Pearl Harbor, off Malaya, etc., crack units of the Imperial Forces reduced the British stronghold at Hongkong in the remarkably short space of 18 days since the commencement of fighting. Continuing with their spectacular achievements, they occupied Manila, the American fortress in the Philippines, in only 24 days after the outbreak of war, and brought about the unconditional surrender of Singapore, another British key point in East Asia, in 55 days after war had been declared. Thus, the entire Malay Peninsula was wiped clean of enemy forces, in just 70 days from the time the war was started.

### Big Push Launched

"In the meantime, large-scale operations were also launched on Borneo, Celebes, Mindanao, New Guinea, New Britain and other enemy bases in the Southwest Pacific and by March 10, Army Day, the whole of Java was placed under Japanese control. This was closely followed by the reduction of Rangoon, the capital of Burma, and the subsequent mopping-up operations.

"The picked units of the Imperial Forces, which finally resorted to force of arms after months of patience and forbearance, accomplished these gigantic and unparalleled war results by minutely following the excellent tactical conception.

"America, Britain, the Netherlands and China, however, failed to understand the superiority of the Japanese tactics and, chased out from Manila, General Douglas MacArthur is still boasting vainly of the Allied 'strength,' instigating General Chiang Kai-shek by calling him a 'hero of resistance.' These, as well as the tall talks of General Sir Archibald Wavell, are indeed amusing.

### Devastating Damage

"The invincible units of the Imperial Navy have not only taken command of the whole of Southwest Pacific as far as Sydney, but have gone so far as to inflict devastating damage to the enemy forces in Madagascar in the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean.

"The gallant men of the Imperial Army, on the other hand, have penetrated one vital base after another on the Chinese continent, the vanguard having already conquered the precipitous range of Yunnan in an effort to strike one fatal blow to the Chungking administration.

"I feel sure that America, Britain, Chungking and other enemy countries now realize the folly of further resistance, particularly now that they have seen a sample of what the Imperial Forces can do.

"As has been revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters, the war results scored in the past six months were definitely astounding.

"On the other hand, equally brilliant achievements were made in the field of construction during the last half year.

"Concerning our operations in the Southern Regions, during the period of the last half year, our Army Units which took part in these operations, as a vital part of the great Imperial Army, employed minimum force—just enough to achieve its purpose by economically utilizing itself in either two-fold or three-fold operations. And we still have great and powerful units existing in the two great continents, Manchoukuo and China, from where they are assisting in the operations in the Southern Regions or marching into East Chekiang, Hunan and Kiangsi provinces, South China, Hopei-Inner Mongolian border regions or into the Ordos desert and are engaging the enemy forces. At the same time, our Kwantung Army is directing its unswerving efforts toward its training and is discharging its duty faithfully by guarding the northern border regions. Thus, our Army has plenty in reserve and for that we can rest assured.

"The strategical and big-scale operations of our Army Units in the Southern Regions have been developed in such a way as have been described above. Needless to say, our Army Units had to cross a wide expanse of water to reach their destination. Furthermore, they had to struggle under the scorching heat before they were able to score such resplendent success. The brilliant victories which have been gained have time and again been announced in the vernaculars, magazines, or through radio broadcasts and speeches, as you all know.

"All the strongholds the enemy had were constructed with a large quantity of materials and immeasurable pecuniary force, both of which the enemy was fortunate enough to possess. Hence, it was naturally considered by the enemy that his defenses were absolutely impregnable. If these strongholds had been owned by our forces, doubtless we would never have allowed the enemy to approach them. Yet despite this, our troops have succeeded in shattering the so-called A.B.C.D. lines. To what is this attributable?

"America and Britain succeeded in building pill box walls a few score centimeters thick. Or they succeeded in constructing 'non-sinkable' warships equipped with anti-aircraft guns with capacities of firing tens of thousands of shells in a minute. However, our daring troops smashed the enemy's pill boxes with their human bullets, and for the enemy there was no way of preventing this. Furthermore, the enemy had no means whatever of stopping the head-on dive of the Imperial Navy fliers against its warships, who were ready to self-explode their machines, without paying any attention to the enemy's anti-aircraft guns. It no doubt was this sublime cream of the Yamato spirit . . . this vigorous fighting spirit which was instrumental in enabling the Imperial Forces to achieve such brilliant war results. It is none other than the most esteemed spirit with which all the officers and men eagerly desire to serve His Majesty the Emperor, the spirit which is unique to the Japanese Empire, that is responsible for the invincibility of the Imperial Forces.

"The brilliant war results thus far achieved by the Imperial Forces during the last six months since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, would remain unshakably as they are on an adamant foundation, and their impenetrable front lines are further being expanded for and wide into the East Pacific, in the South Australian regions, West India, the Indian Ocean, as well as the hinterland districts of China. The routes, which America and Britain attempted to use in their offensive war to be staged against Japan have now been wrested from them by Japan to be used in launching an offensive war against them. Not only this, but now that national unity has been strenghtened, with the entire nation resting on a high-degree national defense State and the projected reconstruction of the Southern Regions steadily progressing, the Imperial Forces in the Southern Regions are at present being supplied with an immeasurable propelling power with which to carry on their future operations in these regions on a more constructive basis. Thus America and Britain, which have repeatedly suffered yelling set backs, have now no bases in East Asia. Consequently, it is likely that they will strive to make good the losses they have suffered by resorting to a protracted warfare, and for this they will rely on a guerilla warfare by which to put a stop to the vanguard advance of the Imperial Forces.

"The key to winning a victory resorting to arms is to force a decisive battle on the enemy and thereby to annihilate him. If you depend on guerilla warfare or a protracted war based on a negative strategy, the enemy is bound to steal a march on you with the result that you will necessarily be beaten in the long run. Even the great Napoleon, who once brought the whole European continent under his control, failed to land there and consequently his lofty plan could not be carried out. But our country is possessed of a powerful Navy and powerful Army so that it can forge ahead—crossing any ocean or continent. We surely can feel very easy about it inasmuch as our country is possessed of an unequally powerful and superior Navy and Army. No country in the world can match Japan in point of Navy and Army. These unequally powerful and invincible forces of Japan are working under close collaboration in order to effectively continue their ceaseless operations against the enemy. They are continuously widening their scope of activities daily with the grim determination not to stop fighting until they have dealt the finishing blow to America and Britain.

"The colossal wars now unfolded in Asia and Europe cover the Seven Seas and five Continents. These wars are delicately co-related with each other and with complicate natures embedded inside they are presenting an aspect of a world war. Guidance of war must be done through military warfare, diplomatic warfare, economic warfare, propaganda warfare, thought warfare and what not. However, the fact must not be lost sight of that military warfare forms the crucial point of victory or defeat. This in an unshakable rule coming down through the ages.

"In a gigantic war like the present one an absolute military victory must be won and utilizing the war results, efforts must be directed toward the goal of final victory. Guidance of total warfare and close cooperation with the Axis Powers are necessary to attain this purpose.

"It should not be forgotten that on Japan's present strength rests the lasting destiny of the Empire.

"The present miserable defeat of the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and Chungking teaches us the good lesson that anyone depending upon others will be ruined in the end. Suntze said, 'the force of brave fighting men is like a round stone falling into a deep valley.' We must not become elated over our brilliant war results over the last six months. We must renew our conviction to win, thereby concentrating ourselves on the attainment of final vcitory. Everyone must observe the Imperial Rescript and reflect its spirit in his work—regardless of what it is."

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# BIG SPORTS EVENTS NOW HELD IN EUROPE

### Spring and Summer 'Offensives' Continue With Unabated 'Fury'

Spring and summer "offensives" in the field of sports continued with unabated "fury" in the Axis countries in Europe, according to latest reports received here from several sources.

From Berlin comes news that, in the field of professional boxing, Josef Besselmann of Cologne captured the middle-weight crown of Europe by out-pointing the Italian, Casadei, over 15 rounds.

"Jup" as the new champion is known among the fight fans, was European middle-weight title-holder of the simon pures 10-years ago.

It can be recalled that Marcel Thil of France dominated this division for a long time. Other men to hold the title were Poldi Steinbach and Hein Domgoergen.

In Italy, amateur fighters met the touring National Amateur Boxing Team of Sweden. Showing no weakness despite the war, the Italians beat the Swedes twice in three meetings. In Milan the Northerners were topped by a score of 11 to 5 but in Pisa, the Swedish team took the count, 10 to 6. On the trip back to their home country, the Swedes whipped in Munich an All-Bavaria team, 11 to 5.

**Reich Cyclists Win**

Cycling, one of the most popular sports in Europe had a big innings at Elberfeld, Western Germany, where the National teams of the Axis Powers engaged in a championship meet. The team representing Germany emerged victorious by scoring a total of 31 points in various events. Italy was the runner-up with 21 points.

Cycling as contested in Europe is not as yet known in Japan. Each racer is led by a "pace-maker" on a high-powered motorcycle. The speed attained by these cyclist are quite unimaginable here. In a standard race over a distance from 25 to 100 kilometers, the cyclists reach speeds of 60 to 70 kilometers per hour.

Although still in pre-season form, some good marks have been set by cinder path stars. For example a jump of 7.22 meters has been credited to Schwenke of Cologne.

A javelin throw of 65.25 meters has been set by Pektor, while Lampert has heaved the discuss 50.40 meters. Hammer-throwing, a German monopoly has already seen Lutz of Olympic fame toss the iron for a distance of 52.30 meters.

**Rome Cup Tennis**

Tennis stars have been competing in the Rome Cup tournament, which is now considered a sort of Davis Cup competition for Axis tennisters. In the first round, Germany and Hungary competing at Budapest, split honors at 3-all. Germany in this match came up with an all-soldier team minus the services of Henner Henkel, Berlin's No. 1 player.

In Agram, Italy easily disposed of Croatia by a score of 5 to 1. At Berlin, the Rot-Weiss courts were the scene of a dual match between a select team from Bucharest and Berlin. Led by Constantin Tanasescu and Josef Asboth, the visitors trounced the Berliners, 5 to 2.

The German soccer championships are now approaching the finals. After months of hot competition, eight teams have survived the ordeal and will enter the grand national finals. Favorites among the eight are the Schalke from Gelsenkirchen and Vienna.

# IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN FARM PRODUCTION

### New System of Planting for Barley Successfully Tried Out in Sakata

It is June now and since it is the annual wet season, it is the rice planting month in Japan. In this month, Sakata which is an industrious farming city, of Yamagata Prefecture, is now producing a big yield of barley, twice as much over the usual year's crops, attributing the result to its successful experiment of "urasaku" in mass cultivation.

"Urasaku" is the process to plant barley or other grain in the rice field when the rice harvest is over in the previous autumn. It does not affect rice planting in the normal season, according to the Agricultural Affair Experimental Station of Sakata.

The yield of grain under this process is about four koku or 19.58 bushels in each "tan" of land (0.245 acres) cultivated in a rice field of about 13.62 acres wide.

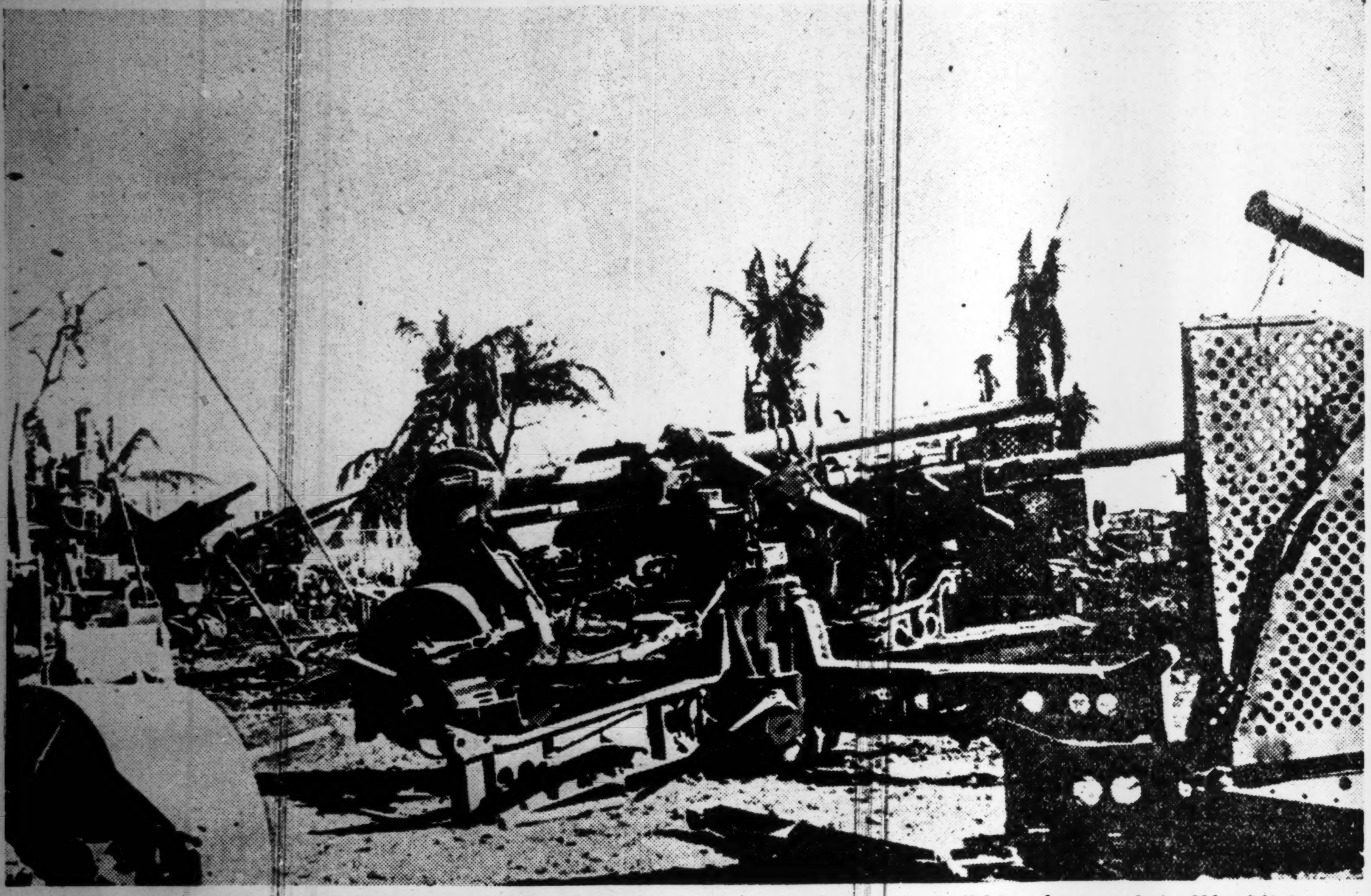
The agricultural station has been experimenting on the "urasaku" system for the past 20 years and after having much confidences in themselves to industrialize it, the authorities began to put it on a mass cultivation basis.

Success of the enterprise is credited to Iyoji Sato, chief of the station, and 55 members who cooperated to perfect the system.

Damages by virus and vermins were so few that the prefectural authorities have recommended Sakata for its barley seeds for the farmers.

As soon as the barley harvest is over on about June 10 rice planting will subsequently begin as the "tsuyu" or the rainy season sets in.

## Japanese Trophies at Corregidor



Once upon a time, U.S. Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson boasted skyhigh that Japanese Forces would not dare attack the Philippine Islands fortified with modern arms as shown here. Japan only smiled, tightened its grip and with a lightning stroke smashed to smithereens America's last outpost in East Asia. The joke's now on Secretary Stimson and all his cohorts and the War Ministry just to show how Washington feels with their prized munitions seized, takes pleasure in presenting some of the highly equipped ordnance, no more to spit trouble but merely a relic that has seen its better days silenced forever. (Passed by War Ministry).

# LOVE FOR PARENTS CAUSE OF BRAVERY

### Reserve Sub-Lieutenant Gives Views in Interview With Naval Newsman

The unparalleled courage and strength of the Japanese soldier are the manifestations of his love for his native land and a firm belief in the ideals of his mother country. There is no thought or fear of death when he is being bombarded or when he is charging against the enemy. The idea of his death is not important; if his death will assure for his parents, whom he has left at home, a life in a peaceful and prosperous nation, then, his life is worth sacrificing. Such was the view expressed by a reserve sub-lieutenant to a Nichi Nichi correspondent of the Navy Information Corps.

During the interview the correspondent was asked whether any changes in the lives of the people in Japan had occurred. To the reply that there was hardly any change noticeable except in the people's attitude toward life, and that the streets and houses were lighted just as they were before the war, the airman said:

"I am very happy to hear that. Just to think that Ginza in Tokyo and Shinsaibashi in Osaka look as bright and crowded as when I saw them last makes me glad. If the war were making the life of the people in Japan dark and miserable, then it would not be worth while for us to fight. But when I think that my parents will be able to live happily and safely in a strong and glorious country even after my death, then I am filled with an unswerving determination to serve for the glory of my mother country. The gratitude in having been born a Japanese is enough to make me risk any danger."

A month after the interview the reserve sub-lieutenant was killed in a naval battle. Surviving him were his words that he was happy that he was dying for the honor of his parents living in his native village. The late sub-lieutenant was a graduate of Rikkyo University in Tokyo, where he had been a member of the Students' Aviation Corps. His experience in aviation proved helpful in his service, and he distinguished himself in aerial combats in many campaigns, including the Battle of Corregidor. His oil-stained uniform silently told of his many victories and of his bravery.

A captain of a submarine which had just returned after having torpedoed three enemy merchantmen in the southern seas, when told of the death of the young airman, suddenly began to cry. The captain, who had led the Special Landing Corps at the time of the Shanghai Incident, and who had been nicknamed "The Devil," explained:

"When I was fighting in Shanghai my mother went barefooted everyday to the shrine to pray for our victory. I am thinking of my mother who is probably visiting the shrine at this very moment."

On the following day the captain went on board his submarine and departed for the southern seas. With no fear of death or show of anxiety he stood on his bridge, calm and smiling, and waving his hat toward the people on the pier.

The Japanese soldier is always ready to sacrifice his life for the cause of his mother country and for the love of his parents, while the British or American soldier enlists in the military service for his personal welfare and enjoyment. Posters on which were written "Join the Army for good food, high pay, comfortable living quarters, and enjoyable sports" were seen everywhere in the Malay Peninsula, Shonanto, and Penang. In the United States, "Join the navy and see the world" is the best advertisement for its navy. Can Britain and the United States even hope for victory when their soldiers enlist in the military service in order to enjoy a carefree life without a thought of sacrificing their lives in the defense of their nations?

# *Japanese Air Officer, Missing 5 Months, Reported as Safe; Home Folks Overjoyed*

The house of Flight-Lieutenant Kaoru Kodama at Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, was filled with joy and excitement when it was reported on Sunday that the Lieutenant, who had not been heard of for the last five months since he started from a certain base on December 23 last year, is alive and is expecting shortly to enter into active service again, reports the Asahi.

On December 23 last year, Flight-Lieutenant Kaoru Kodama, together with Flight-Lieutenant Ryo Kuwata, started from a certain base on reconnaissance duty in the Malay Peninsula.

After a wireless message was received at the base informing that they had successfully carried out their mission, nothing had been heard of these flying officers.

On receipt of the official information on January 7 reporting that they "have not yet returned," the family members of Flight-Lieutenant Kodama, including his father, Commander Hachiro Kodama, prayed that the Lieutenant had died a gallant death.

**Good News Received**

On June 7, Kodama's comrade-in-arms, Flight-Lieutenant Shizuo Kato, who came back to the homeland on an official mission, astounded Kodama's family with a report that the supposedly dead officer was alive.

It was reported that the scouting plane operated by Flight-Lieutenant Kodama, just after he sent a message to the base reporting that he had carried out his mission, was disabled by enemy bullets and was forced to land in the jungle.

When the plane crashed into the jungle, the two fliers were thrown out of the machine and Flight-Lieutenant Kodama was severely wounded in his right leg.

Though the place where the plane made a forced landing was far from the base, the flight officers made up their minds to return to the base.

Subsequently, they set fire to their machine and, carrying the photographs they had taken, started on their painful trip through the thickly-forested jungle.

**Saved From Death**

They had to wander about in the jungle subsisting on wild fruits and grass. Miraculously, after days of journeying, they met with a Japanese unit that had driven down the peninsula and were carried to a certain field hospital.

When interviewed by the Asahi reporter at her house in Urawa, Lieutenant Kodama's mother, her face aglow with joy, told as follows:

"Since I had received the official report informing me that my son had not returned yet, I have been praying that he died a glorious death worthy of a Japanese soldier.

"Learning that he is still living, I feel as if I were in a dream. In his letter to me, my son told me that it would not be long before he would recover completely. He also disclosed his intention that he would not fail to distinguish himself in the future.

"I sincerely hope that he will do his best for the cause of his motherland."

## Kobe Notes

The boxing card which was scheduled to take place at the Koshien Ring on Sunday, has been postponed until the following Sunday, June 14.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on June 8: Mr. P. G. Ahrens, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kinoshita, Mrs. K. Kawasaki, Miss H. Kawasaki, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. K. Nozawa, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mrs. H. Schalk.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on June 8, included: Mrs. Tomiko Oikawa, Mr. Fukuzo Harada, Mr. Kiyoo Muto, Mr. Shushi Kohara, Miss Masako Okamoto, Mr. Kenzo Kutsuna, Mr. Takeo Kato, Mr. Mitsuo Ogasahara, Mr. Kyosuke Tamai, Dr. E. Hugel.

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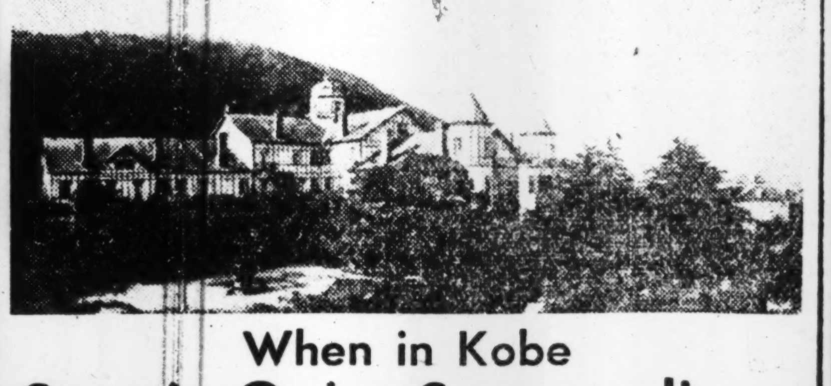

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### Lectures and Consultations Included in Program Which Begins This Month

With "Strong Soldiers From Healthy People" as its slogan, the Tokyo Municipal Population Bureau will conduct a course on the welfare of mothers beginning this month.

Lectures on the promotion of mothers' health, increase in the birth rate, and the proper up bringing of infants will be included in the course. Information on nutrition and clothing will be imparted by means of puppet shows. There will also be consultations on mothers' health and the nursing of infants. One representative over the age of 17 from each neighborhood group is requested to attend the course which will last until March of next year.

Speaking during the course include Dr. Masamichi Iwata, lecturer of the Tokyo Imperial University, Mrs. Sumi Oe, president of the Tokyo Kasei Gakuin, Mrs. Aiko Kawaguchi, principal of the Koishikawa Girls' High School, Miss Hana Muraoka, noted writer of stories for children; Hisayoshi Nagamura, head of the Daily Life Mobilization Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance; and Rear-Admiral Saiji Matsunaga.

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Koshien Hotel
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The Vendetta of Ako

## Foreword

**The vendetta of the retainers of Ako took place in the twelfth month of the fifteenth year of Genroku (January 1703), and a few months later a play based on this vendetta was already on the stage. In 1706 the Takemotoza, puppet theater of Osaka, produced a ballad-drama by Chikamatsu Monzaemon, called Kenkohoshi Monomigaruma, which was followed by another called Goban-Taiheiki, in which the period of the vendetta was carried back to time of the first Shogun of the Ashikaga line.**

**After this several plays on the same theme were successfully produced in Yedo, Kyoto and Osaka. In 1748, Takeda Izumo, in collaboration with two other men, Senryu and Shoraku, produced the Kanadehon Chushingura, which, as originally intended, was put up at a puppet theater, and afterward at an ordinary theater. This Kanadehon Chushingura became the most celebrated version of the vendetta, and it became so popular that all other plays on the same subject were dropped. It is still the most popular play about the Ako vendetta, so that the vendetta of Ako is better known as the Chushingura to the mass of the people.**

**The Vendetta of Ako or the Chushingura, is a literary and spiritual gem of Japan, scintillating with those fundamental virtues that characterize the Japanese people. In it the Japanese people find a reflection of their traditional virtues, and that is why the Chushingura is the most popular of all plays in Japan. The first successful novelized version came from the pen of Eiji Yoshikawa, famous writer of historical fiction.**

**Eiji Yoshikawa's Chushingura is not only an accurate representation of the Vendetta of Ako, but is also a detailed historical social history of early 18th Century Japan. Its dramatic value is, therefore, enhanced by the assurance of historical accuracy.**

**The Japan Times now presents its readers with the English version of this famous novel.**

### The Young Lord

Spring had come again to Yedo, and the scent of plum and willow filled the garden of the Asano Mansion in Tsukiji, Teppozu. The tide was coming in, and the slowly rising waves were lapping at the stone wall ~~below~~ the house. The smell of the sea was wafted in on the gentle breeze, and passing through the open ~~sliding-doors~~, filled every nook and corner of the large mansion.

Asano-Takumi-no-Kami, the young lord of the mansion, was seated in the plainly furnished room of the tea-cottage, gazing reflectively out at the blue sky. To his ears came occasionally the sound of oars in their row-locks and the shrill cries of the sea-gulls.

"Oku," the young lord turned to his wife, "the beach at Ako must be gay with boaters and shell-pickers now that spring has come." In his eyes was a far-away look. He did not see the waving willows and the drifting clouds in the blue sky, for vivid before his mind's eye were the rolling combers and white beach of Ako~~, his beloved native place~~, and the salty tang of the upflung spray seemed to tickle his sensitive nostrils.

Lady Asano was twenty-five, and lovely as a dream. Just at that moment she was brewing some tea for her husband, her dainty fingers performing each movement with delicacy and refinement, for tea-ceremony was a favorite pastime of both husband and wife.

Lady Asano put some powdered tea into the priceless porcelain cup, a family heirloom, before her, poured in some boiling water, and gently whisked the solution with a tea-whisk, all her movements being done with the utmost grace and refinement. The tea bubbled up golden-green in the cup, and Lady Asano placed it before her husband. Then sitting down beside him, she too looked reflectively at the bright blue sky outside.

"Yedo has its own customs and amusements during the spring-time," she said softly, "but when I think of our native land, I do wish we were back in our castle at Ako."

"Yes," Lord Asano nodded in agreement, "Both of us prefer ~~to stay in~~ Ako than ~~in~~ any other place."

"The country for country folk," he added, and ~~laughed~~.

which

From ~~the neighbor's mansion, the~~ one Ogasawara Hayato, came the sound of a small drum beaten rhythmically after the Okura fashion. No had become the fashion in Yedo, and the neighbor seemed to have been bitten by the craze rather badly.

Yedo had been seized by a fashion craze, and there was not a single man, warrior or merchant, who did not follow some fashion or other.

The craze for No, Kabuki and other amusements had swept the entire city, and there was not one who escaped, from the strolling samurai in the streets to the daughters of refined families in their mansions. Lords and public officials freely visited the gay quarters of the city, and there was scarcely a man who, with his arm round the waist of some harlot, could not sing a snatch of some popular song. Even the ordinary citizens, who were mostly tradesmen, and who were supposed to maintain their gravity at all times, indulged in such frivolities as keeping quails and buying rare plants, like the rhodea coloris, at fabulous prices. No ~~period~~ in history had ever seen such lightheadedness ~~and~~ frivolity as this later Genroku era.

"Like master, like man," some of the sterner spirits would say with sad smiles; "during the Kanei Period warriors and merchants did not sink so low in debauchery."

The weak and irresponsible rule of the then Shogun, the Shogun Tsunayoshi, was in great measure responsible for the general deterioration of the period. The Daimyo, or great lords, neglected their duties, spending their time and energies in trying to out-rival one another in pomp and empty splendor, squandering huge sums of money, and taxing the people unmercifully to replenish their diminishing coffers. By threats and diplomacy they "borrowed" large sums of money from wealthy families, which they had no intention of returning. Ministers and retainers who excelled in thinking out new stratagems for exacting more money from the people and from the wealthy families, and who were skilled in social diplomacy, were regarded as "faithful" by their daimyo.

In the midst of this general profligacy and corruption the Asano family alone remained untouched. The Asano Clan alone retained the frugality and the Spartan characteristics of the typical samurai family.

It was natural, therefore, that the Clan's economic wealth should be far better than that of ~~the~~ other ~~clans~~. The yearly production of salt from the Asano lands was considerable, but apart from this, the steady, unimpeachable character of both Lord and Lady Asano formed the rock-anchor of the Asano Clan.

"The tea was well prepared, Oku, will you give me another cup?"

"Yes," replied Lady Asano and again seated herself before the ~~boiling~~ iron kettle set on the hearth.

Tea ceremony, incense burning and painting were about the only hobbies of the couple. Their devotion to each other was so great that even their vassals, loyal as they were, could not suppress a twinge of envy.

March 3 was a happy day filled with sunlight—peaceful and beautiful. It was also the Doll's Festival Day.

Sleep, sleep, my good child, sleep.
When you wake
On Doll's Festival Day
What have I bought for you?
A cotton-reel of aloes-wood,
And a needle of silver.
Weep not, my good child, weep not.
When you wake
On Doll's Festival Day
What have I stitched for you?
A sash of beauty
And a long-sleeved kimono.

Somewhere, someone was singing a lullaby, and the crying of a baby could also be heard. It could not be on the premises so the noise must have come from the other side of the wall. At the foot of the stone wall ~~boats~~ were often moored ~~as it might happen~~ the wife of one of the boatmen was trying to quiet her baby with a lullaby as she nursed it.

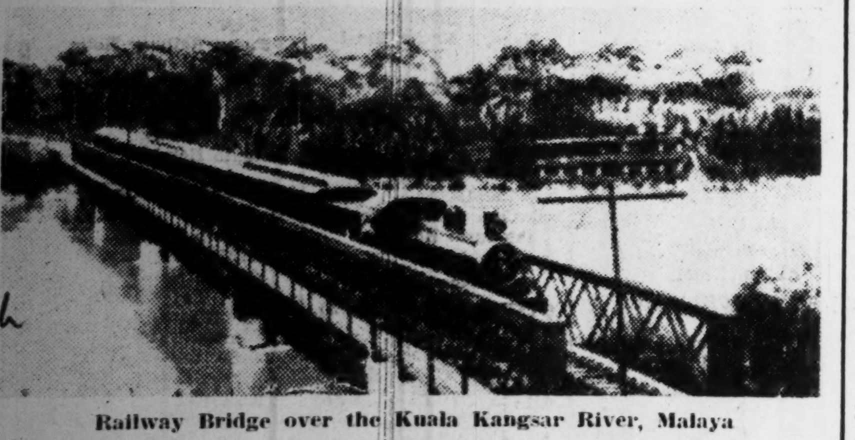
With her dipper poised over the iron kettle, Lady Asano listened ~~with~~ a wistful look on her face. The attentive look on Lord Asano's face told of similar thoughts running through his mind.

Lord and Lady Asano were considered a very well-matched pair, for the husband was seven years older than his wife and yet, in spite of this, Lady Asano had not yet given birth to an heir.

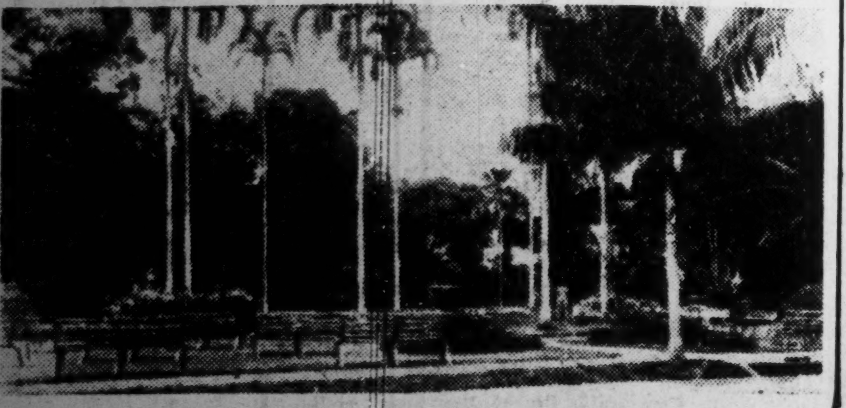
**(To Be Continued)**

## Southern Snaps I

**Mohammedan Mosque in Selangor, Malaya**

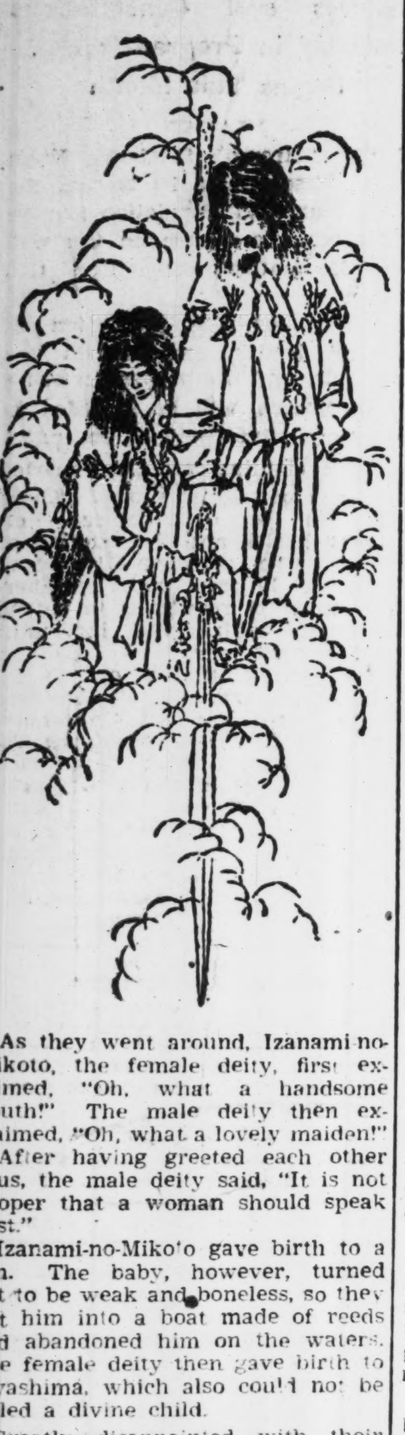


**Railway Bridge over the Kuala Kangsar River, Malaya**



**Part of the Botanical Gardens, Shonan Island**

## Tales From The Kojiki



As they went around, Izanami-no-Mikoto, the female deity, first exclaimed, "Oh, what a handsome youth!" The male deity then exclaimed, "Oh, what a lovely maiden!"

After having greeted each other thus, the male deity said, "It is not proper that a woman should speak first."

Izanami-no-Mikoto gave birth to a son. The baby, however, turned out to be weak and boneless, so they put him into a boat made of reeds and abandoned him on the waters. The female deity then gave birth to Awashima, which also could not be called a divine child.

Greatly disappointed with their failure, the two deities discussed the matter between themselves. "Our children are not as strong as they should be. Let us go to the Heavenly Deities and find out the cause of our misfortune."

### Birth of Gods

So saying, the two ascended to the Plain of High Heaven and asked the divinities for guidance. The Heavenly Deities, after performing a divining ceremony, answered: "It was because the woman spoke first. Go and do it over again."

Whereupon, the two descended to their earthly abode and went around the pillar as before. This time, however, the male deity exclaimed first, "Oh, what a beautiful maiden," to which the female deity responded, "Oh, what a handsome youth!"

The child, Awaji-no-Ho-no-Sawake-no-Shima (Awaji Island) was then born to them. Next was born Iyono-Futana-no-Shima (Shikoku). This island had one body and four faces, each face having a separate name. The Province of Iyo was called Ehime, that of Sanuki was called Iiyorihiko, that of Awa, Ogetsu-hime, and that of Tosa, Take-Yoriwake.

Next was born the triplet island of Oki, which was also called Ame-no-Oshikoro-Wake. Then Tsukushi-no-Shima (Kyushu) was born, which also had one body and four faces, with a name for each face; the Province of Tsukushi was called Shirahi-Wake, that of Toyo was called Toyohi-Wake, Hinokuni was called Takehi-Mukahi-Toyokujihine-Wake and the Province of Kumaso was called Take-i-Wake.

The deity then gave birth to Tsushima, which was also called Ame-no-Sadeyori-Hime. Next came Sado Island, then Oyamato-Toyo-Akitsushima (Honshu), which also had the name, Amatsu-Misora-Toyo-Akitsune-Wake. As these eight islands were born first they were together named Oyashima-no-Kuni.

Having given birth to these islands the divinities started to return to their palace when Kojima of Kibi was born. This was also called Takehikata-Wake.

Azuki-shima or Onude-Hime came next, then Oshima or Otamaru-Wake. Next was born Himeshima or Ame-no-Hitotsune. Then followed Chika-no-Shima or Ame-no-Oshio. Twins were then born which were called Ame-no-Futaya. This latter group consisted of six islands.

### Land Gods

After the successful procreation of these islands Izanagi-no-Mikoto and Izanami-no-Mikoto set about to beget those deities that were to preside over such places as lands, seas, mountains, and rivers.

The first to be born was Okoto-Oshio-no-Kami, then the deities of rocks and sand, Iwatsu-Hiko-no-Kami and Iwatsu-Hime-no-Kami. Subsequently, Oto-Hiwake-no-Kami, the patron god of gates, was born. The deities of house construction, Ame-no-Fukio-no-Kami and Oya-Biko-no-Kami followed him. Kaza-Ketsuwake-no-Oshio-no-Kami, the deity to protect the houses from the wind, appeared next. Then came the sea-god Owatatsumi-no-Kami, who was followed by the god of harbors, Kamihaya-Akitsushiko-no-Kami and the goddess Haya-Akitsu-Hime-no-Kami, who took control of rivers and seas respectively. The above were 10 divinities in all.

The deities Izanagi and Izanami then begot the wind-god, Shinatsu-Hiko-no-Kami, the tree-god, Kukunoshi-no-Kami, the deity of the mountains, Oyamatsumi-no-Kami, patron god of the meadows, Kayanu-Hime-no-Kami or Nuzuchi-no-Kami.

Izanami-no-Mikoto further gave birth to the patron god of boats, Torino-Iwakusubune-no-Kami, who was also called Ame-no-Toribune-no-Kami. Then after the goddess of food, Ogetsu-Hime-no-Kami, she gave birth to the fire-god, Hino-Yagi-hayao-no-Kami.

### Death

At the birth of this last deity, her body was severely burnt, and she was taken ill. She could not keep down any food, and from what she threw out were created Kanayama-hiko and Kanayama-hime, god and goddess of metals respectively.

From her other excrements issued forth Hanihayasu-hiko-no-Kami and Hanihayasu-hime-no-Kami, the god and goddess of fertilizers, Mitsu-hanome-no-Kami, also a god of fertilizer, and Wakumusubi-no-Kami, the god that took charge of the growth of grains. The patron goddess of food, Toyouke-Hime-no-Kami is the daughter of this last named god.

Thus, through the birth of the fire-god, Izanami-no-Mikoto finally passed away.

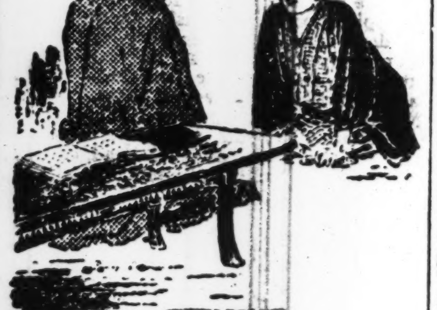
The gods born to Izanagi-no-Mikoto and Izanami-no-Mikoto were, in all, fourteen islands and thirty-five deities.

At the death of his consort the male deity wept bitterly, "Ah, to think that my dear wife should die because of a child," and from his tears issued forth Nakisawame-no-Kami, who is enshrined under a tree at the foot of Mount Kaguyama.

As for his beloved wife, he buried her on Mount Hibanoyama which lies between the provinces of Izumo and Hawaki.

**(To Be Continued)**

## The Ultimate Forgiveness

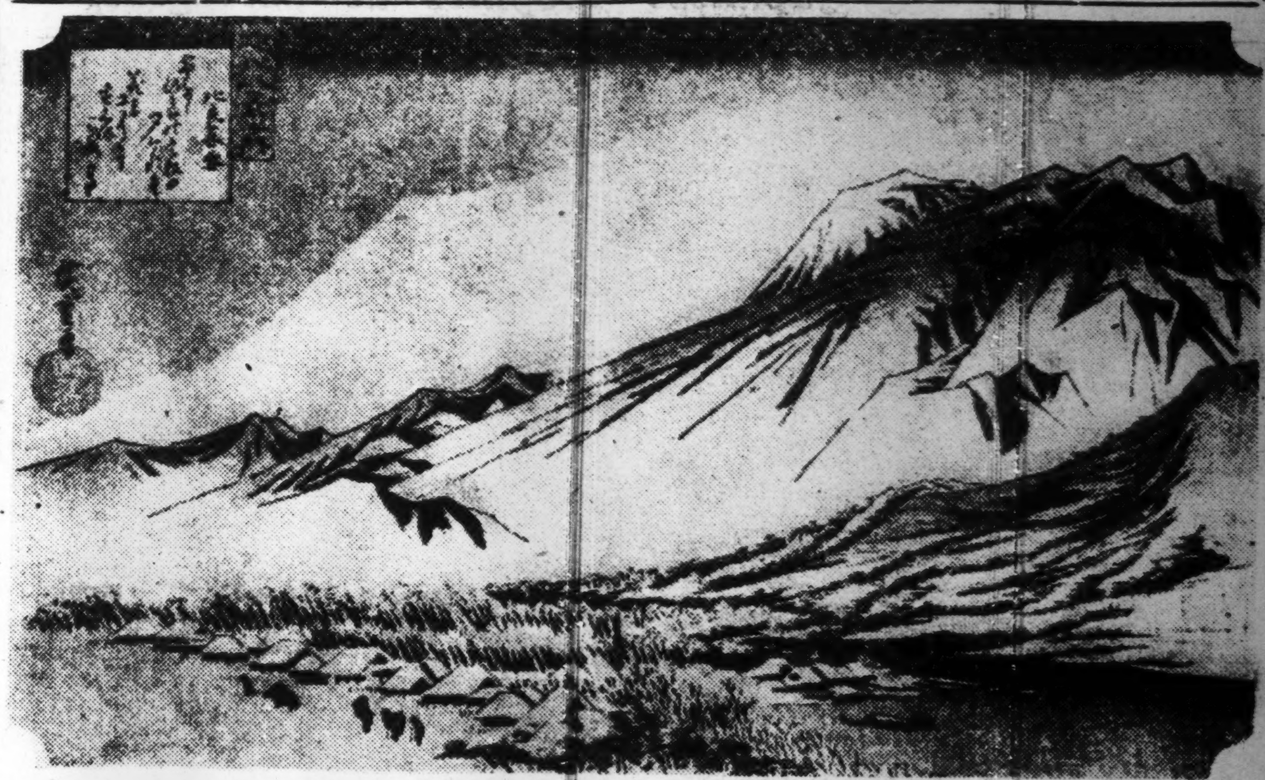


During the Kwansei Period (1789-1801) there was a famous teacher named Doni Nakazawa. One day a fishmonger called on the teacher, and said, "I am a fishmonger, and every morning I go early to the river-bank to buy fish. My fellow-tradesmen are all short-tempered, and so am I. We used to fight often over the fish. In fact, there was not a single day when we did not fight. But after listening to your lectures, I have learnt the virtue of forgiveness, and now I am able to forgive my comrades even after they have struck me."

Doni had listened in silence to this long speech, his eyes fixed steadily on the fishmonger's face.

"I am glad to hear that my teachings have been useful you," he said quietly; "it is a great virtue to be able to forgive your strikers. But if you think that this is enough, then your training in forgiveness is insufficient. With the exception of lunatics, nobody strikes another without reason. This reason is usually argument. Fights arise from arguments. Therefore, pay particular attention to your speech before you are struck. Practise this spiritual training, and in due course you will find that you will have no need to forgive. This is the ultimate forgiveness."

## Evening Snow at Mount Hira



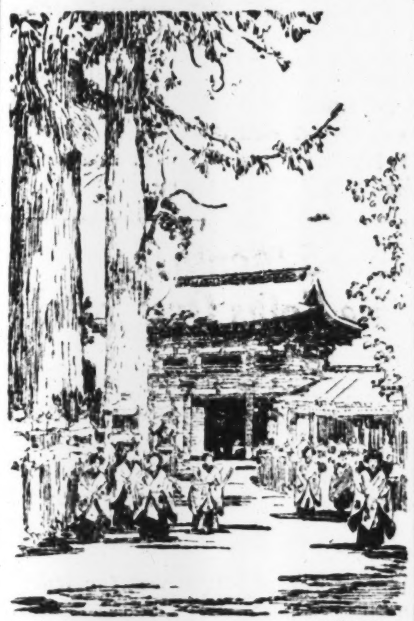
**There seems to be a question, which of the two, "Evening Snow at Mount Hira" or "Kameyama" of the Tokaido series, is the better. The matter cannot be settled until the relative value of morning and evening is decided.**

**The crepuscular dusk in grey and black, that is seen approaching in "Evening Snow at Mount Hira," cannot hide the indigo blue in the water lapping the mountain's feet, as the village is still full of light under the reflection of heavy snow.**

**Adopting the traditional technique of autograph-painting, the shadowy creases of the mountains, rightly add to the work a good pictorial tone. The back mountain, perfectly white, look so cold against that lightly shaded in black.**

**The clear transparency permeating the work raises it to an unsurpassed position among Hiroshige's snow scenes. (From the series "Eight Views of Omi," about 1844)**

## Temple Gates



What is it about a gate that is so appealing? For one thing it is an entrance into something different, into ground more sacred or into the sanctity of the home. A gate is also an option and marks the necessity of choice. And yet, this narrowing of choice may lead to a larger and better experience.

Then the gate suggests a fence and an enclosure, a protecting wall and is the means of safeguarding privacy and retirement. The gate also prepares the mind by awakening expectation and by making ready for entering into more holy ground; the crossing of its threshold in the great temple enclosures awakens the mind with anticipation of what is to follow. Of course, none of these things are suggested to the ordinary Japanese of today, yet they do show the true nature of the artistic appreciation that gives the gate its place.

In the space between the gateway and the temple or the interior of a landscape garden there is laid out an avenue lined with "toro," or fixed lanterns, on both sides. The dim flame of the once used lanterns gave a mystic cast to the night scene in former days.

The gate is not immediately in front of the main structure. After entering through the gate one passes along a stretch of pavement between the lanterns before reaching the entrance to the main building. The avenue is a symbol of a true psychology. It is a part of the preparation of mind as one treads the way of approach with a feeling of suspended anticipation. One enjoys a good view of the building he is about to enter. The mood of anticipation awakened when passing through the gate is prolonged and deepened. There is no crowding at the door, no noise or bustle for lack of room. We recognize the importance of art in our architecture, but we do not accept all its requirements. The steps, the gate and the avenue all fit together in a common scheme which has its unity in a single frame of mind.

Not only in Japan but among other peoples of the Orient, the gate stands in highly developed and massive form at the entrance to Buddhist temples. The Shinto gate is simplicity itself, unadorned with carvings and figures, but having a strong appeal for its beauty in outline, like that of early vases made before glazing and decorating were known, when the esthetic sense expressed itself with delicacy of instinct and variety of lines.

The Buddhist gate is never seen detached like the "torii." It has either a wall or building on each side and actual doors. Every conceivable touch of ornamentation has been added to it, even the heavy roof, though simple in line, being gorgeously effective. With gold lacquer, bronze and color on the carvings the effect is truly dazzling, without any of the unhappy effects usually connected with "gingerbread" architecture.

### Yomei Gate

The Yomei gate at Nikko is a jewel-like symphony in gold, white and gray. It stands on 12 round white columns with gilt metal caps at the top. These columns, like those of all Buddhist gates, are carved, and on one of them the natural grain of the wood is made to render the hair of a tiger cub. Another column was made with its carving inverted, purposely—to have one thing wrong in the perfect edifice, in order not to incur the jealousy of the gods.

Birds, flowers, children playing and a group of Chinese immortals form other carvings in the round or in low relief. The decoration of the center of each side has been described as a "magnificently involved dragon with golden claws."

This beautiful gate, as its name implies, was erected to face the south in order to have sunlight play on its brilliant facade, making it effective at a distance. The roof with a great overhang is gold on top and along the edges, completely framing the gray tiles. Along the railing of the second-floor balcony, carvings in color are surrounded by black lacquer. Touches of green have been painted on carved panels under the eaves. Below the balcony everything is white and gold, a most effective combination.

The low buildings on each side carry decorations of gold and color on a black lacquer ground framed by brilliant red lacquer. The gray steps and railing in front of the gate make the white and gold sparkle by comparison.

Old buildings in Japan must not be thought of as in a state of disintegration like those in China which are being allowed to crumble gradually. In the case of Yomeimon, every portion of it is gone over daily with wet cloths to keep it clean, and no tile becomes loose without being repaired at once. If wood decays it is replaced, so that the gate at all times looks just as it did when first built.

## ANILINE

### *With Our Dramatic Critic*

A new venture was introduced in the theaterdom of Tokyo when the newly-organized troupe, Kokugekiza presented "Aniline" as its debut performance at the Shin Tsukiji Gekijo on June 5.

The play is based on a scientific novel, "Aniline" written by a German writer, K. A. Schenzinger.

Masaru Kobayashi was the stage-manager, and Chotaro Ichikawa, Kitsunosuke Bando and Yoko Sayuri played the main parts.

The scenes of the play are laid in Bonn in Eastern Germany and London, and the period represented is 1845-60.

The plot of the play follows:

August Wilhelm von Hofmann, lecturer at the Giessen University, Germany, encouraged by his British friend Charlie Mansfield, consents to take the post of Superintendent of the Royal College of Chemistry in London.

In London, he devotes himself to his investigation on organic chemistry, almost to the neglect of his beloved wife Helene. In the course of his researches, he succeeds in obtaining aniline, substitute for indigo, from coal-products.

Two years after his arrival in London, he becomes famous in the scientific world of Europe. When he and his wife are exultant over his success, his friend Mansfield meets a disastrous death from the explosion of chemicals while conducting investigations in Hofmann's laboratory.

The Kokugekiza is worthy of praise in that it daringly adopted a science novel for its debut presentation for the purpose of developing a new field in Japan's theatrical world.

As the day represented in the first act falls on the third day of the Beethoven Anniversary which is celebrated in Bonn and its vicinity, musical elements are extensively adopted in the form of choruses. The stage-manager's deliberate plans for giving a musical effect to the play successfully results in making the play more enjoyable.

It is regrettable, however, that the play fell short of fully presenting the hero's zeal for scientific researches, and the wife's devoted love toward her husband through many years of hardships as given by the original novel.

These two themes form the kernel of the novel "Aniline," and should have been presented more fully. If the scenario-writer had concentrated on representing the above-mentioned two points, discarding other auxiliaries, the play might not have been so lengthy and weak in its appeal.

Ichikawa and Bando, who were formerly Kabuki actors, presented exaggerative performances, which are characteristic of Kabuki players, thus making the play almost a burlesque.

## Why Do I Write Historical Novels?

### Eiji Yoshikawa

### Author of the Chushingura

**I firmly believe that the soul of a man lives for ever after his body perishes, and that the moral legacy handed down from our ancestors is greatly affecting our spiritual lives at present.**

**It was natural, therefore, that, some 20 years ago when this country faced a grave financial crisis, the name of Sontoku Ninomiya, a scholar on political economy who appeared in the late Tokugawa Era, should have been recalled and the "Sontoku Spirit" have become prevalent among the people.**

**Likewise, when the Japanese people faced the danger of moral degeneration about a decade ago in consequence of the indiscriminate introduction of Western civilization, novels and dramas dealing with great sages of yore such as Shinran, Honen and Kobo became popular to bolster up the morality of the nation.**

**At this time of unprecedented emergency, the story of the loyal retainers of the Ako Clan, generally known as the Chushingura, has become more popular than ever through the medium of literary and theatrical productions.**

**Thus the spirit of our ancestors are alive among our contemporaries. I believe, therefore, that, by writing historical novels, I can introduce the lives and spirits of our ancestors to the minds of the moderns and rivive in them a sense of worship and love toward their forefathers.**

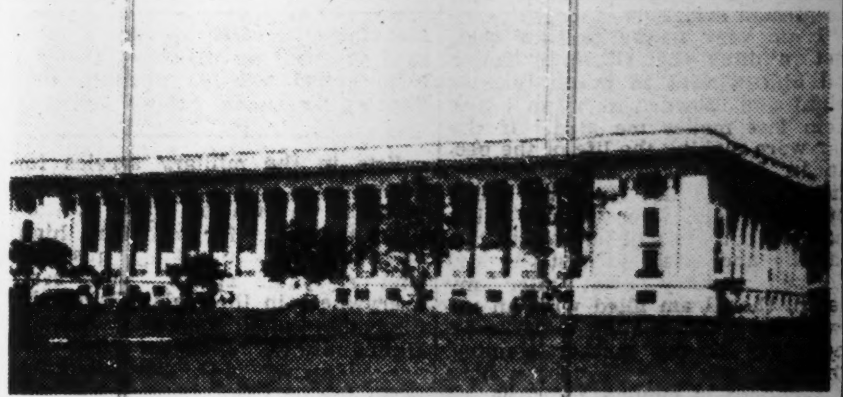
**Another motive that urged me to write historical novels was my belief that any kind of culture needs "reflection."**

**Since the Meiji Restoration, Japan's literary circles have imported and absorbed Western literary technique and, along with it, various novel thoughts such as communism, naturalism and Dadaism.**

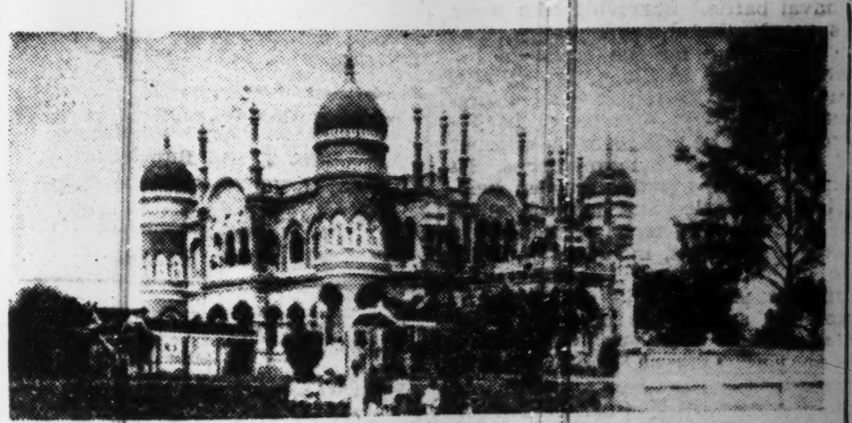
**This tendency of haphazardly introducing anything novel without scrutinizing its nature has naturally caused decadence in modern Japanese literature.**

**Facing this critical situation, I made up my mind to write historical novels, thereby infusing a new stimulant into the literary circles of this country and remind the readers of our spiritual legacy, which, though sometimes dormant, never ceases to exist in the minds of the Japanese people.**

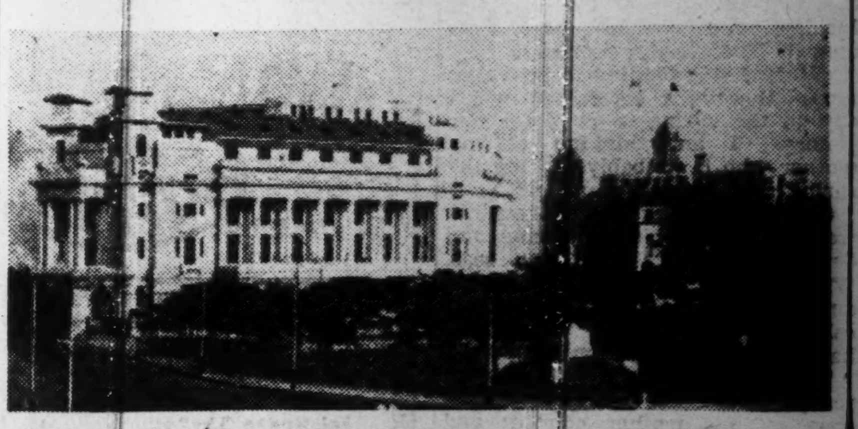
## Southern Snaps II



**The former Municipal Buildings, Shonan Island**



**Sultan's Palace in Selangor, Malaya**



**Cleopatra's Needle, facing the Shonan Harbor**

## Radio Program

**Wednesday**

**— Morning —**

6:30 Talk, "The Spirit of Japanese Farmers," by Shinpachiro Maebashi; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Orchestra "Clock Symphony" (Haydn).
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk on "Time Day."
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Dialogue, "What Time Is It?"
11:00 National School 3rd Class Hour: Dialogue on "The Importance of Time," by pupils of the Kubomachi National School of Tokyo.

**— Afternoon —**

12:30 Japan Broadcasting Wind Music Band: "Grand March of the Japanese Army" (K. Yamada), March "Great Nippon" (Naval Band) and other wind music.
1:00 Narration: "The Insect," by Announcer Umino.
1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Increase Efficiency in Living," by Tamayo Miyagi.
2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: "Modern Battle and Communications," by Lt.-Col. Koken Shishiba.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: "Education and Morals," by Keiji Nishitani.

**— Evening —**

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama, "The Magic Clock," by Shinjiro Michiaki and others.
6:30 Osaka Broadcasting Chorus: "The Song of June."
6:50 Local News.
7:30 Talk on "The Opening of Kanmon Underground Tunnel," by Yoshiaki Hatta, Railways Minister.
7:50 "News From Italy" Hour, Relayed From Rome.
8:00 Naniwabushi, by Torazo Hirosawa; Farmers' Hour.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News

# UNIT RULE PROPOSED FOR BOOSTING SHIPS

### Advantages to Be Derived From System Akin to Ford's Described

### CONTROL NOW COMPLETED

### Rapid Progress in State Plan Visioned—New Structure Ready

As an effective measure to spur the construction of mercantile vessels which is now considered to be a prerequisite to the smooth operation of Japan's war economy, the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition) proposes the employment of the Unit Making System which resembles that of the Ford system in the United States. Much importance will be attached in the proposed method to various situations peculiar to the shipbuilding industry of this country.

Since the early expansion of commercial craft production is the most important problem confronting Japan's industry under wartime conditions, strenuous efforts have been directed by economic leaders for this purpose and the Government has started on the planned shipbuilding program. Under this new system, all new ships will be constructed by the Industrial Equipment Corporation and these craft, after completion, will be sold to shipping companies at prices based on the current charterage. The Government has come to this decision in view of the fact that the rising trend of shipbuilding expenses has been handicapping the smooth progress of the shipbuilding expansion campaign.

**Statistics Given**

According to reliable statistics, says the Oriental Economist, the movement of key commodities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is estimated at roughly 100,000,000 tons a year, while ships necessary for their transportation amount to approximately 6,500,000 tons a year. In addition to this, about 50,000,000 tons of non-vital commodities are transported by about 4,500,000 tons of vessels. In post-war days, greater tonnage will be needed on the distant-sea service. If Japan wishes to hold the hegemony in the world shipping world previously controlled by the British Empire, it must have more than 20,000,000 tons of craft. This is the reason why shipbuilding is the key industry in wartime Japan.

Although the early increase of mercantile vessels is the vital mission assigned to shipbuilding industrialists, the Government has been making efforts not to repeat the bitter experiences of the United States Government when it was embarrassed in the disposal of over 10,000,000 tons of to-be-scrapped commercial ships constructed during the World War of 1914-18. Apart from improvement of shipyards, the expansion of productive capacity in other key industrial lines is considered to be necessary for the enhancement of the quality of ships. Efforts must, for example, be taken to improve the quality of marine engines as well as other marine fittings.

**Control Setup Ready**

The Government's scheme for planned shipbuilding is expected to make rapid headway, because the control structure for this industry has already been completed with the inauguration of the Shipbuilding Control Association. The agency is headed by Koshiro Shiba, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and invested with legal backings in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance. The new administrative structure for shipbuilding has also been accomplished through the transfer of some of the administrative affairs on shipbuilding from the Communications Ministry to the Navy Office. This noteworthy action is aimed at the adjustment of the relationship between the construction of mercantile vessels and warship building.

One of the most outstanding features of the projected planned shipbuilding is the mass production system through the standardization of ships. Although the purpose, in substance, is to change the system of Japan's shipbuilding yards to that of American factories, says the journal, the unit making system should be employed in shipyards as a measure to accelerate the building of ships.

## Manchoukuo Salt Industry

The Manchuria Salt Industry Company, a joint Manchoukuo-Japan enterprise, was organized on April 27, 1936, and under the supervision of the Department of Industry, the company is engaged exclusively in the production, sale and exportation of Manchurian salt. The Japanese interests invested in the company include the Oriental Development Co., South Manchuria Railway Co., Dai-Nippon Salt Industry Co., Tokuyama Soda Co., Asahi Glass Manufacturing Co., Japan Soda and the Bleaching Manufacturers' Association. According to the Company's program extending over eight years, the area of the company's salt fields in Manchoukuo will be expanded to 20,574 hectares, and annual production will be raised to 847,100 tons. Including the salt produced by private enterprises, estimated at 470,000 tons, the total output in Manchoukuo (excluding the Kwantung Territory with an annual production of 600,000 tons) will reach 1,323,869 tons yearly.

## Milk in the Making

A daily morning delivery of milk is assured the nation judging from the meticulous treatment and care given to this calf on one of our modern dairy farms. Well groomed and fed, this young animal will yield part of the millions of gallons of milk consumed by the nation in the course of a year.

# STOCKS HERE SHOW GAIN OVER OPENING

### Particularly Spectacular Transactions Witnessed in Spot Market

Encouraged by the inflow of cheerful news regarding the signal drives staged by the Imperial Army Forces on all fronts in China and the ever-broadening fields of the German Army's activities on the eastern front, the Tokyo Exchange yesterday witnessed a marked revival of a bullish trend, especially in miscellaneous wares, says the Chugai Shogyo.

In the long-term section, Tokyo Rayon rose by ¥1.60, Flax Spinning by ¥2.70, its new by ¥0.50, Electric Chemical by ¥1.50, Dairen Stock by ¥1.10, Mitsubishi Mining by ¥2.30, Tokyo Steel by ¥2.10, Tekkosha by ¥1.00, Hokkaido Coal by ¥1.20, its new by ¥0.80, Furukawa Mining by ¥1.90, and Japan Gun Powder by ¥1.30, Nichiro Fishery by 1.10. Noteworthy was the upward tendency reviving in tobacco industries. The Toa Tobacco, for instance, yesterday scored another gain of ¥1.20 and its new ¥1.90.

In the short-term section, the Tokyo Stock, new, opened in the morning at ¥137.60 and closed in the afternoon at ¥137.90, showing a gain of ¥0.10 as compared with Monday's closing price, whereas the Japan Oil, which continued to rise for some days in the past, yesterday hit a new high of ¥83.30 though it closed at ¥82.80 due to the profit-taking transactions by some buyers.

Particularly spectacular were the brisk transactions in the spot market. Anticipating a grand expansion of tobacco industries in China, Leaf Tobacco skyrocketed to the ¥200.00 mark at one bound of ¥4.00, whereas its new stepped up over ¥3.00. The Mitsubishi Steel Material, too, jumped up by ¥7.50 both in its old and new issues. Again, the Mitsubishi Warehouse leapt up to ¥105.50, its new up to ¥71.50, showing an advance of ¥3.50 and ¥6.80 respectively, the factor responsible for the advance of this share being traceable to the expected expansion of the warehouse facilities and the necessary increase of its capital in the near future, according to the Chugai.

Afternoon closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Stock, new, ¥137.90, N.Y.K., ¥109.60, its new ¥99.00, Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥153.90, its new ¥98.90, and Teikoku Rayon ¥90.20.

**Long-Term Market**

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

| | Clos. | | May | June |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **First Section** | | | | |
| Tokyo Rayon (50) | 49.0 | u1.6 | 49.3 | 49.6 |
| Toyo Rayon, new (50) | 70.8 | .... | 71.0 | 71.5 |
| **Second Section** | | | | |
| N. Y. K. (50) | 109.7 | .... | .... | 110.9 |
| Do. new (37½) | 95.5 | .... | 95.7 | 96.8 |
| O. S. K. (50) | 99.5 | .... | 98.2 | 99.2 |
| Ishikawajima S.B. (50) | .... | u .2 | .... | 82.8 |
| Do. new (25) | 53.5 | .... | .... | .... |
| Uraga Dock (50) | 97.7 | d .3 | 98.3 | 97.9 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy (50) | 85.2 | u .7 | 85.3 | 85.0 |
| **Third Section** | | | | |
| Japan Fat | 67.7 | u .1 | .... | 68.7 |
| Japan Piston Ring | 82.4 | d .2 | 80.9 | 81.9 |
| Kotobuki Heavy Ind. | 64.8 | d .2 | .... | 66.4 |
| Furukawa Industry | 125.0 | u1.3 | 125.0 | 126.9 |
| Japan Oil | 82.9 | u .5 | 83.0 | 83.6 |
| Karafuto Oil | .... | u .5 | .... | 51.4 |
| Japan Nickel | 46.7 | u .2 | 46.7 | 46.9 |
| Japan Automobile Ind. | .... | .... | 75.3 | 76.3 |
| Ikegai Automobile Ind. | .... | u .3 | 75.3 | 76.3 |

**Government Bonds**

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kogo 5% | 107.20 | 107.20 | 107.20 | 107.20 |
| Second 5% | 107.10 | 107.10 | 107.10 | 107.10 |
| First 4% | 103.05 | 103.05 | 103.05 | 103.05 |

**Short-Term Market**

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Stock, new | 137.7 | 137.8 | 137.4 | 137.9 |
| N. Y. K., old | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.6 |
| N. Y. K., new | 95.7 | 96.1 | 95.6 | 99.0 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin. | 153.9 | 153.9 | 153.9 | 153.9 |
| Do. new | 98.2 | 98.5 | 98.2 | 98.9 |
| Teikoku Rayon, n. | .... | 89.5 | 89.3 | 90.2 |
| Osaka Stock, new | 75.0 | 75.5 | 75.0 | 75.3 |
| Japan Steel Tube | 72.6 | 72.7 | 72.6 | 72.7 |
| Japan Oil | 82.6 | 82.7 | 82.6 | 82.8 |
| S. M. Railway | 71.0 | 71.0 | 71.0 | 71.0 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy | 85.3 | 85.5 | 85.3 | 85.5 |
| Hitachi Works | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.3 | 76.4 |
| Japan Mining | 59.0 | 59.0 | 59.0 | 59.0 |
| Manchurian Ind. | 58.1 | .... | .... | 58.0 |

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities*

**Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:**

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term | 137.9 | + .10 |
| N.Y.K., new short-term | 99.0 | + 2.30 |
| Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term | 98.9 | + .60 |
| Government bond, Kogo 5s | 107.20 | Same |

# AMERICANS FACING RUBBER SHORTAGES

### Production Lags Far Behind Requirements of Heavy Munitions Industries

An indication of great embarrassment now experienced by the United States in the production of artificial rubber has been disclosed by the Time, a widely read United States magazine, in its June 1 issue, reports Domei.

There is not the slightest doubt that the supply of rubber is far behind the requirements of the varied branches of munitions industries in the United States, as indicated by the latest returns of rubber production, the magazine stated.

Despite the recent announcement of the United States Government this year, placing the goal in the output of artificial rubber at 1,000,000 metric tons, the Time revealed, the fact remains that the aggregate amount of its production is scarcely some 300,000 metric tons.

**Synthetic Rubber Shortage**

An authority in artificial rubber industrial circles in the United States declared in this connection, that should the country produce 350,000 metric tons of rubber next year, it will be short of a miracle, because of the great difficulty being voiced among circles due to the delay in the commencement of the synthetic industry.

Meanwhile, adversely affected by the economic control and taxation increase, a sharp drop has marked the profits gained in various leading firms in the United States for the first three months of this year with some exceptions.

Especially noticeable, is the fact that this unfavorable trend reigns in heavy munitions industries, attracting the keen concern of industrial circles.

## JAPAN'S CURRENCY SOUND

### Contraction of ¥236,873,000 in Volume of Bank of Japan Notes

An appreciable contraction of ¥236,783,000 occurred in the volume of Bank of Japan notes in circulation during the first week of the current month, according to the weekly survey of the central banking institution, reports Domei.

The report says that the note circulation which assumed the proportions of ¥5,276,244,000 at the close of May dropped to the level of ¥5,039,371,000 at the end of last week, indicating the soundness of the currency situation in Japan. No marked change was seen in the Government deposits with the bank, amounting to ¥1,150,000,000, at the end of the previous month.

Meanwhile, the amount of deposits held at the bank for the account of commercial banks clipped by ¥33,379,000 from ¥401,684,000 to ¥368,305,000 during the week. On the other hand, on the side of assets, the Bank of Japan's advances to the Government remained unaltered at ¥1,445,000, whereas advances to commercial banks decreased from ¥371,625,000 to ¥370,793,000.

The bank's report further disclosed that the portfolio of national bonds and other Treasury issues diminished from ¥5,470,731,000 to ¥5,317,927,000, reflecting a favorable assimilation of bond issues.

# BRITAIN TO SUFFER BURMA MINES LOSS

### Lead and Tungsten Mines Bright Ray of Hope for Our Future Wartime Structure

"If Great Britain treasures India as the most precious in her crown, she may reasonably treasure Burma as the most resplendant gold necklace," says a Nichi Nichi correspondent stationed at a certain point in Burma. He discloses the following observations in connection with the abundant resources of copper in the same country as follows:

"Of all the mines thus far explored by enterprisers, the development of lead mines in Shan State and tungsten mines in Tongu State is calculated to throw a bright ray of hope for the steady growth and expansion of the highly strained wartime structure of our country.

"Shigeo Takamori, an engineer connected with the Mining Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, had been actively engaged on the foremost line of our economic activities in Burma under the guidance of Japanese military administrators. After his personal investigations of the mines, he successfully collected all data that will aid in the management of our lead mining enterprises. Back in his headquarters, he unfolded an outline of his investigations to the following effect:

"'The loss of the Baldwin mines will deal a heavier blow to Britain than the loss of the entire country of Burma. As a matter of fact, the production of lead from these mines amounts to 30 per cent of the total production in all the British dominions combined. The lead reserves there are roughly estimated at 3,610,000 tons, of which 500 feet wide veins extend over approximately 8,000 feet in length. In addition to the local mines, there are three major veins of lead awaiting development in the neighboring districts.

"'A certain lead mine in Burma is turning out 180 tons daily. Due to its location in a mountainous region, about 4,000 feet above sea level, a suspension track is laid for transportation of lead ore to a refinery about 11 kilometers away. If the ore is mined at the present rate, it will take 70 years to consume the entire reserves in the area. There are still four other lead mines, about seven or 10 miles away. If the production of ore from these mines is added, then it will take between 120 to 130 years to consume the local reserves'."

## IMPORTANCE OF SOYA BEANS

### Immense Crops Harvested Yearly In Manchoukuo

Soya beans production is to Manchoukuo what raw silk is to Japan. Approximately one-fifth of all cultivated land in Manchoukuo is used in the raising of this product, the annual yield of which amounts to the world's soya bean production. Sales of these beans abroad amount to 300,000,000 yuan or over half the total export of the country. This crop is raised throughout the country, but the South Manchurian beans are better in quality although North Manchoukuo leads in quantity of production. There are more than 200 varieties of Manchurian soya beans, ordinarily designated by the general distinction of yellow, blue and black, of which the first is most popular. The bulk of the soya bean is exported to foreign markets, principally to Japan, China and Europe and are generally used for extracting oil, while the bean cakes are used as fertilizer and fodder.

When the available area for this crop is fully under cultivation, the output is expected to rise to 8,000,000 tons. The international importance of soya beans is due not merely to its use as a foodstuff, or for its oil, but also for its value as material for albumen and artificial wool industries. The present condition of the bean industry, particularly of the albumen branch, and the progress of the artificial wool industry using bean casein as material are sufficient indications in this direction.

# SPOT RAW SILK SEEN HOLDING GOOD LEVEL

### Experiments Now Being Held For New Methods of Synthesizing Fiber

**Special to Japan Times and Advertiser**

YOKOHAMA, June 9.—The market conditions of spot raw silk did not vary much last week. The demand remained at a pretty good level, but business was handicapped by the inadequate supplies particularly needed for home consumption. The prices were maintained strong, white 13/15s., grade D standing at ¥1,517.50, white 20/22s., grade A at ¥1,495 and yellow 20/22s., grade A at ¥1,440 on Saturday. The futures market remained very quiet but firm over the week.

The Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns, give the May arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe as 19,482½ bales as against 31,366½ bales for May 1941, registering a loss of 11,884 bales, or 37 per cent. The total for the last silk year ending May 31 was, according to the same returns, 32,593 bales, a falling off of 156,486½ bales, or 48 per cent, which is, however, a successful result of the national control over the raw silk industry and reflects no decline, but a new departure taken by it from the long standing policy of exclusive raw silk reeling.

The same returns show that the stocks brought forward to the current silk year in both ports totaled 21,587 bales, a rise of 10,902 bales, or 102 per cent over the figure a year ago, and a decrease of 7,909½ bales from May 1.

Business in this season's cocoons was transacted in Numazu, Shizuoka Prefecture for the first time and as usual in the country on June 2, when 400 kwamme of white cocoons and 250 kwamme of yellow cocoons from two neighboring villages were traded at ¥9.68 and ¥8.31 per kwamme respectively, besides which 20 sen per kwamme was paid as the subsidy. The former had a silk yield of 15 momme and the latter that of 14.22 momme, and the kakeme was 60.5 kake and 68.5 kake respectively.

**Spring Crop Favorable**

Regarding the spring cocoon crop, all reports from the interior are favorable, and its recent progress has been so good as to presage a result remarkably better than was predicted at the time of the gathering of the eggs. The season is nearly over in the early crop places, and it will be at the highest season in the Kwanto District toward the middle of June. New silk made and marketed from these cocoons, will, it is expected, be from the end of June and in the best season after the middle of July, as reeling for the season will be generally commenced toward the close of June.

13/15 deniers are thought as likely to be unconsciously neglected next silk year, as the result of little interest shown by big export silk reelers, who are more inclined to make more of 20/22 deniers. The National Silk Reelers' Federation has recently decided to make a 400,000 bale quota of raw silk production for the current silk year, but it is not revealed yet how much of export silk is included in it. The most interesting question is of 13/15 deniers and its future connection with the futures market.

The raw silk industry in Japan is being reorganized into the two parts of raw silk and short silk fiber making instead of the single production of raw silk as hitherto. For the silk year 1941-1942 the quota of cocoon production for short silk fiber was 10,000,000 kwamme, but for the current silk year, 15,000,000 kwamme has been decided. Short silk fiber is manufactured by silk reelers with their equipment curtailed under the national raw silk industrial control plan, cotton, silk and woolen spinners, and some others, who are joined under the Japan Short Fiber Manufacturers Association.

**License System**

The manufacture of short silk fiber is officially restricted by a license system in order to enhance its quality. Its maximum buying and selling prices have been also fixed. The goods are not yet put on the market, but now that everything is prepared for it, their business will be commenced without further delay. There are two methods of making short silk fiber, the cut cocoon system and the reeled cocoon system. The former is to cut cocoons and remove the pupa and other impurities, after which they are boiled, fixed sericin and lapped. The latter is divided into the dry and wet methods, each of which reels singly tens to hundreds of cocoons and treats the silk threads so as not to cohere together. The latter, is thought to be a better method than the former, from the present technical standpoint, and will, therefore, be generally adopted hereafter, while the use of the former system will be confined for treatment of low grade cocoons. Still much depends upon the future advancement of the technical ability, and especially in the fixation of sericin, it would be necessary to study a method free from the use of such imported chemicals as formalin, chrome and tannin.

The Japan Synthetic Fiber Research Association having been studying the synthesizing of fibers, with the aid of technical authorities on textile manufacturing, it is reported that an industrializing process of producing a textile from polyvinyl alcohol, which is derived from carbide, has obtained fairly successful results. Besides an intermediate experimental works already established, the Association has just completed a few laboratories, and is holding a lecture meeting in Osaka on June 29 on the new product, the marketing of which is believed will do much toward covering the shortage of supply of textiles.

# *Estimates Indicate U.S. Rubber Famine Sure to Assume Serious Proportions*

Pointing out that the United States had been dependent on the southwestern Pacific regions for its rubber supply to the extent of 96 or 97 per cent of its consumption, the latest issue of the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition) estimates that the shortage of rubber in the United States in 1944 will amount to approximately 670,000 metric tons.

The Oriental Economist writes as follows:

"With supplies of raw materials from the southern regions having been practically cut off owing to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, both Britain and the United States are suffering from acute shortages of raw materials. The blows dealt to Britain and the United States on account of the stoppage of supplies from the southern areas vary.

Britain is suffering from acute shortages of supplies of rubber, tin, flour, rice, meat, butter, cheese, sugar and tea, for it had been obtaining these supplies from the southern regions. This situation, therefore, clearly indicates that the blow dealt to Britain is far more severe than that dealt to the United States.

On the other hand, the blow dealt to America far from negligible, for it has also been importing a very large volume of rubber, tin, chrome, tungsten, Manila hemp and other raw materials from the southern areas. Especially has America's importation of rubber and tin been remarkable, for its importation from the stated regions has been reaching almost 97 percent of its requirements.

**Consequences Visioned**

For this reason, the dearth of rubber and tin in the United States is now proving to be a splitting headache to the U.S. Government. It is also evident that unless this shortage of rubber and tin is overcome, the armament expansion program of the United States will be fraught with immense difficulties, especially as the country is now faced with the necessity of completing its huge naval expansion program with all possible dispatch. Whether or not the United States can overcome these acute shortages in rubber and tin in time to cope with its imminent war needs yet remains to be seen.

Viewing the rubber situation in the United States, it is to be noted that the country had been getting almost 97 per cent of its peacetime requirements from French Indo-China, Thailand and the Malay Peninsula. Accordingly, once the supply of rubber from these countries is interrupted, as has been the case in consequence of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States is destined to suffer greatly. Herein lies the reason why the United States is always concerned over conditions in East Asia.

It is reported that as soon as dark clouds began to hover over the political horizon of East Asia following the outbreak of the second European War, the United States began to corner rubber from the southern markets, and that at present it has a stockpile of over 700,000 metric tons of the same material. However, in view of the fact that America's rubber consumption has reached over 600,000 tons in peacetime, deep uncertainty in the rubber situation is grimly staring the United States due to the rapid increase in the volume of consumption of the material consequent upon the frantic efforts for rearmament now going on in the United States.

**Plan Said to Be Farce**

Branding the plan for increased production of both natural and synthetic rubber in Mexico and in the United States recently published by the Washington Government as sheer deception, MacDugal, former director of the Botanical Research Institute of Washington, wrote through the columns of the New York Times that within the next two or three years America would be faced with a rubber shortage equal in intensity to the disastrous famine which visited China several years ago. This warning sounded by MacDugal clearly shows how seriously the forthcoming rubber famine is regarded in the United States.

The following table taken from the recent announcement of the estimated supply and demand of rubber in the United States during the forthcoming three years made by U.S. Price Administrator Henderson gives some idea of the rubber situation in that country:

(In unit of 1,000 metric tons)

| | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Supply, including importation and synthetic rubber | 459 | 301 | 465 |
| Demand, including public and wartime demand and for export | 875 | 1,047 | 1,047 |
| Stock in early part of year | 693 | 278 | 468 |
| Stock at end of year | 278 | * 468 | *1,050 |

(N.B. asterisks show minus.)

"As will be seen from the above table, the United States will be in a position to meet the demand this year from its stock, but next year it will be short to the tune of 468,000 metric tons. As for 1944, if conditions remain unimproved, America's rubber shortage will reach the enormous figure of a million metric tons. Furthermore, in the foregoing table the demand in 1943 and 1944 is estimated to be the same, but it is to be safely taken for granted that, in view of the astronomical expenditures for rearmament, the demand for rubber will increase by leaps and bounds. Of course, should the huge rearmament plan not work smoothly, the demand for rubber will not increase so heavily, but on the other hand, if the supply of rubber is insufficient, the armament expansion program will not progress.

In explaining the foregoing figures, Price Administrator Henderson said that the shortage in rubber can only be expected to be rectified by synthetic rubber but that a production of more than 660,000 metric tons of ersatz rubber in 1944 cannot be expected. He also remarked that even if this figure were to be realized, the United States will be out to the extent of 670,000 metric tons in that year.

(To Be Continued)

## HIGH EFFICIENCY ATTAINED IN FERTILIZER PRODUCTION

### Companies Now Collecting Data to Decide on Net Cost Of Ammonia Sulphate

According to the authorities' schedule for the production of major items in fertilizers during 1941, which terminates at the end of July, it is learned that this schedule has progressed smoothly and that bright prospects are entertained by all parties concerned for turning out the specified volume of sulphate of ammonia, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

Particularly noteworthy is the high state of efficiency attained by the Japan Hydrogen Company and the Asahi Chemical Industrial Company in the production of sulphate of ammonia, which ensured their substantial output extending over the 1942 fertilizer year. It is equally encouraging to learn of the smooth progress of the fertilizer output schedule that has been enforced in the Dominions and Manchoukuo, continues the journal.

The sulphate of ammonia manufacturers are bent on petitioning the authorities' approval for a revision in official prices of this commodity. Incidentally the Sulphate of Ammonia Manufacturers' Association is at present collecting necessary data deciding the net cost of production, and the members of this association are scheduled to hold a mass meeting in July before approaching the authorities for petitioning the desired revision of official prices, concludes the journal.

## ¥30,000,000 Appropriated

To promote efficiency in transportation, the South Manchuria Railway Company has decided to add a special ¥30,000,000 appropriation to its 1942 budget, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Mukden. It is understood that a special section will be created for studying ways and means for promoting various branches of the railway company, reports Domei.

## Bill Clearings

June 9
(In ¥1,000)

| | Tokyo | Osaka |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 244,344 | 188,918 |
| Balance | 29,186 | 22,002 |

## Mulberry Plants

The success of the silkworm raising industry depends upon an adequate supply of suitable leaves on which to feed the worms. In Japan there are as many as 276 varieties of mulberry tree, and from these 71 are selected by local government authorities as model kinds, each having its own special characteristics.

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# NINE CONTROL ORGANS MAP OUT COPPER PLAN

### Chosen to Cooperate With Japan for Enhancing Metal Production Increase

Concrete measures concerning the adjustment of demand and supply of copper will be mapped out shortly by the Mine Control Association in the light of the current situation which urgently needs the security of a self-sufficiency in supply of the metal.

It is learned, in this respect, that the Technical Experts' Committee of the Association is at present absorbed in experimenting on the most effective means for stimulating copper production in Japan and the Southern Regions, control over the consumption of copper, use of its substitutes and also reclamation of copper goods, as well as deciding upon the goal of demand and supply of the metal.

Meanwhile, a campaign for enhancing mineral output is expected to be staged throughout Chosen for the three months beginning in August, in parallel with the movement in Japan Proper for metal production increase. This basic program concerning the campaign has been prepared recently by competent officials.

It is understood that in the forthcoming execution of this drive, the goal of mineral production will be allotted to each of various key mines in Chosen, for the purpose of achieving the maximum results with the minimum amount of material and labor, taking into account the results hitherto gained by each respective concern.

## Big Seven

Among the non-governmental banks in the country there are seven which stand out from all the others in importance, these being the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Dai-Ichi, Sumitomo, Yasuda, Daihyaku (the One Hundredth Bank) and Sanwa.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1942

# The New Committee System In the Ministries

The Cabinet on June 2 outlined and approved the plan to establish committees in the Cabinet and in the various Ministries made up of men from outside of the Government. This system shows every mark of being an epoch-making innovation in the field of domestic administration.

The intention of the Government in deciding to create this system is obviously to insure that the wishes of the people would be directly reflected in the administration of domestic affairs. The move was no doubt made in response to the sentiment for national unity which has been so much in evidence throughout the country since the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

The plan calls for the placing within the Cabinet and within each of the Ministries, except those of War and of the Navy, committees made up of men with experience and knowledge in matters pertaining to the jurisdictions of these offices, chosen from among members of both Houses of the Diet and from the general public. These committee members are to take part in the work of both drafting the plans of policies to be adopted by the respective Ministries and of putting these policies into effect. The Government of course hopes in this way to secure the full cooperation of the general public with the Government.

From 20 to 30 members will constitute each of the committees in the various Ministries. Roughly the House of Peers will be asked to contribute 50 members, the House of Representatives 150, and the general public 100. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association is to undertake a preliminary selection of these committee members and to lay its recommendations before the Government.

In making its selection, it is expected that the Association will choose from the House of Representatives men who are not engaged in any official duties. Those from the House of Peers are to be selected from among the titled younger members of the House rather than from among the Imperially nominated members. In following such a procedure, the Government no doubt feels that it is primarily through young men of ability that the nation's new political power can best be reflected in the administration of public affairs. This is a characteristic of the committee system which should make it especially notable.

These new committees will perform a function altogether different from that performed by any previously existing body. It may be noted that these committees will help in mapping out plans for administrative measures, but there will be a limit to the work to be performed by these committees. For instance, they will not perform the same work as that done by the various commissions and investigation committees set up in the Cabinet and in the various Ministries in the past. The function of these bodies was to inquire into specific matters and to work out the plans concerning such matters in detail. In contrast, the new committees will deal in a more general way with matters of policy rather than of detail. The nature of their work will be more like that of parliamentary officials, but the scope of their activities will be far larger than that of the former parliamentary officials.

It is possible to argue that 20 to 30 members on each of the committees will be too great a number. But it must be remembered that in view of the fact that the country is now engaged in the War of Greater East Asia, it must naturally be expected that many grave questions will crowd one upon another in the future. There will be no lack of work, no matter how large the committees may be. The problem lies only in the matter of properly organizing these committees so that they may fully display their maximum efficiency. Once the committee system is established, it is up to the Government to see to it that such a proper organization is effected. If the members of the committee are distributed in a proper manner and if the bodies are made to work in the right manner, there will be no occasion for apprehension as to whether the proposed number of members for the committees be too large or not.

In view of the fact that the committee system was created in the first place for the purpose of reflecting the cooperative attitude of the public toward the Government, we shall naturally expect the members of the committees to exert every effort to rectify the defects of a system of government which is operated by officials alone. By rectifying such defects, the committees should become an organic body to promote unity between the officials and the people.

Many important tasks exist which should challenge the committees. They should consider themselves as an instrument to rescue the present administrative system from the evils which beset it. Some such evils are, for instance, the tendency of each Ministry to think only of its own separate interests rather than those of the Government as a whole and the tendency toward official self-satisfaction. The committees should also represent the sentiments of the people and should see to it that the trend of thought among them is reflected in the administration. They should bring about a change from the bureaucratic habit of stressing formalism in the management of affairs to the practice of getting real results in all administrative acts.

We have had committees of one sort or another in the past. Most of them, however, have proved to be nothing more than things of mere form. The new committees, in contrast, will be of a nature which causes us to hope that they will work successfully as a part and parcel of the new political structure. Naturally they must not succumb to formality and become ineffectual. Whether these committees will be able to meet the great expectations made of them and function successfully as a unit of the new political structure will depend upon the attitude of the Government toward the working of these bodies.

### Burma Is Agricultural Country

Burma is essentially an agricultural country. Only about 15 per cent of the total population are classed as urban and a considerable proportion of this number are natives of India.

The agriculture is concentrated on the alluvial lands of the delta and the valleys of the Irrawaddy, Chindwin and Sittang. Rice is by far the most important crop and occupies two-thirds of the cropped area. There is a surplus nearly every year.

### Importance of Irrawaddy River

From time immemorial the principal highway of Burma has been the Irrawaddy and its tributaries. Even at the present day, the railways have rather supplemented than replaced the rivers as highways of trade.

The Burma railways are for the most part the property of the province but are operated by the Burma Railways, Ltd. They are all meter gauge. The main line runs from Rangoon to Mandalay, where it is interrupted by the Irrawaddy but is continued on the opposite bank of the river to Myitkina.

Burma is badly in need of roads which are non-existent over most of the country.

### Sind Province

Sind Province where an Indian revolt against British rule broke out with violence forms a northerly part of the Bombay Presidency. It has an area of about 52,994 square miles and a population of about 4,000,000. About three-quarters of the people are Sunni Mohammedans and one-quarter, Hindus. Caste distinctions are very loosely observed here.

As the province is quite fertile, the greater part of its land is under cultivation. About 40 per cent of the people are farmers while the remainder are pastoralists. Rice is one of the principal products of Sind Province.

## A Year Ago Today

June 10, 1941

**From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser**

Today the key officials of the Government were carefully going over the reply handed by the N.E.I. authorities to Kenkichi Yoshizawa who had been sent down to Batavia to conclude a trade pact with the Dutch. The discussions of the Japanese Government officials, their comments and observations regarding the Dutch note still remained a matter of speculation for the evening papers.

However, the first official reaction to the N.E.I. reply was voiced by Spokesman Koh Ishii of the Board of Information, who, in laconic and sharp words, said: "Very unsatisfactory."

A translated article of the Asahi stated that if the Japanese delegates to the Batavia conference are to leave for home without coming to an agreement, the Japanese residents are also prepared to leave the country. The Asahi correspondent was unable to fathom the reason for the pig-headedness of the Dutch officials at the conference.

* * *

Flying in tight formation, swift German warplanes attacked the British naval base at Alexandria, scoring direct hits on and setting fire to port facilities and naval depots.

Other Luftwaffe units were also active. While the German submarines operating in the Atlantic sank 31,500 tons of shipping, these aerial units sent to the bottom British freighters, aggregating 7,000 tons and, in addition, bombed military objectives on the south and southeast coast of England.

# METHODS OF DISSEMINATING JAPANESE LANGUAGE STUDIED

## Existence of Confusing, Conglomerate Dialects Hinders Construction of Co-Prosperity Sphere

By Prof. Koichi Hoshina
(Gendai)

Interest in the Japanese language has been spreading from the northern frontiers of Manchoukuo to the tip of the southernmost point in Australia. Eastward the interest in the Japanese language has been noted in the United States where many of the universities there have a course in Japanese language, politics and literature. In Europe, many of the German institutions of higher learning also have chairs for the teaching of Japanese.

However, the intense interest in the Japanese language has been observable in Greater East Asia, especially after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as the Japanese Forces swept into all the enemy bases without the least resistance.

In Thailand it has been reported that the Japanese language has become very popular with the people. English signboards are being torn down and notices in the Japanese language are taking their place. Japanese music and movies are also being welcomed in this country as no films produced in the United States and England can reach their theaters now. The spirit of Japanophilia which is sweeping through the country has been kindled and kept at an intense heat by the superlative activities of the Japanese Forces all along the Greater East Asia front. As long as this enthusiasm for the victories of the Japanese Forces exists, the task of teaching the people of Thailand the Japanese language should not at all be difficult.

### Filipinos Learn Japanese

For many years prior to the outbreak of the China Incident, the Filipinos also were pro-Japanese in their policy and their attachment for things Japanese led them to study the Japanese tongue. Under the encouragement of the pro-Japanese regime in Manila, the inhabitants of the archipelago continued reading monosylabic sentences that ran vertically. However, with the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and China, the study of the Japanese language was frowned upon by the American authorities, with the result that less and less people studied Japanese openly. But today as the Islands have come in the hands of the Japanese, it is to be expected that the people of the Islands will go in for the Japanese language like duck to water.

The Australians too have been studying Japanese. According to Meshi Inagaki who had been in Melbourne for over 30 years, the authorities of Victoria took various measures to encourage the study of Japanese by the people under their jurisdiction. For instance, the university at Melbourne had a class in Japanese, in which the students were required to master 200 kana letters and 200 Chinese characters in the first year of study. A two and a half hour course in Japanese was given, prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, at the McRobertson Girls' High School. During 1935 and 1936, Mr. Inagaki stated that he conducted a correspondence course in Japanese over the radio in compliance with the request of the authorities. The radio program turned out to be very popular among the Australian people.

### Find Language Interesting

It may not be too much to say, therefore, that the Japanese language will eventually become the official language of Greater East Asia. The people of Malaya, East Indies and other sectors which have come under the control of the Japanese Forces are taking an immense pleasure in studying the Japanese language.

The present linguistic situation in Greater East Asia where the people of North China cannot understand what their southern Chinese neighbors are saying is an impediment to the smooth construction of the sphere. The numerous tribes inhabiting the islands in the south Pacific, it is related, cannot understand each other. The best method to adopt in this situation is to speed up the dissemination of the Japanese language throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere and enforce its use among the natives in place of the Dutch and English which they have been previously taught.

### Three Ties

We often come across instances in history where the nations and the peoples have shown willingness to coooperate with each other because of their common language, religion or customs. Speech, religion and habits therefore may be called the three important ties that link one nation with the other. Of the three ties, speech is perhaps the strongest. Therefore, by making the use of the Japanese language mandatory, we shall be able to secure the desired cooperation between our country and all regions of Greater East Asia.

Reports emanating from Thailand indicate that the situation in that country now is similar to the condition in Japan at the time of the Meiji Restoration. Young people of Thailand are carrying Thai-Japanese dictionaries in their pockets, browsing over Japanese readers, spurred on by the prospect of earning a high position in the State through their ability to use this language proficiently. There seems to be indications that the Japanese language will be taught in the schools of Thailand. Already in French Indo-China, the Government promulgated an ordinance announcing the adoption of the Japanese language as a regular branch of study in the schools of the country.

### Standard Language

While this interest in the Japanese language exists, it is perhaps necessary to take measures to see that the people of Greater East Asia learn the correct Japanese and not the coarse and vulgar Japanese. It is best here to establish a standard Japanese language.

At the present time, the language written and spoken by the middle-class Tokyo citizens is regarded as the standard Japanese language. However the history of the Tokyo vernacular dates back only to the days of the Meiji Restoration. The dialect therefore is only about 70 years old. In view of the short existence of this language spoken by the people of Tokyo, there is much that can be done to improve it. Phonetically, it is not pure. For instance, some words are pronounced by some Tokyo people in accordance with the Kwanto mode of speech while others pronounce it in accordance with the Kwansai accent, like ka and kwa. The removal of these inconsistencies must be the first step taken by the linguistic authorities in the dissemination of the Japanese language.

### Method of Writing

The selection of the most suitable method of writing by the people of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is another problem. In Japan, we use both the kana and Chinese characters. The use of the latter will present enormous and baffling difficulties. The reason is that in Manchoukuo and China, the Chinese characters will be pronounced according to the Chinese pronunciation. In the case of these two countries therefore, it may be advisable to use kana or the Japanese syllabary.

On the other hand, the conditions in the Philippines and the various Southern Pacific islands constitute an equally perplexing problem. In these countries the people do not use any of the form of writing that is used in Japan. Hence it may be convenient in these countries to teach Japanese by using Roman letters. Confronted with these two different situations, one is led to ask: Which shall we use, kana or the Roman letters?

In any case, simplicity, without the sacrifice of the good qualities of the language, must be the touchstone in deciding which method should be adopted. Students in Thailand have stated that it is very easy to master colloquial and conversational English but that it takes an enormous time and energy to master even the rudiments of the Japanese language. One solution to this dilemma may be found in the issuance of Japanese newspapers in the regions of Greater East Asia, newspapers which would carry amusing and readable stories, written with as few Chinese characters as possible. In other words, the papers should be printed so simply that any person with a knowledge of from 300 to 1,000 Chinese characters can go over the paper without unnecessarily resorting to the dictionary.

### Popular Language

The popularity of the Japanese language at the present time gives every indication that the language will eventually be the language of every people in Greater East Asia. However, the task of teaching the language, deciding whether it should be made the official and business language of the sphere will not be easy. In some cases, it may be necessary to have the Japanese language used for both official and informal purposes whereas in some regions, this rule may well be disposed of. But there should be no change to this rule: Once the policy has been set, there must be no alteration. Frequent changes in the language policy will be detrimental.

Our language policy must be taken up along with the question of management of the administrative, judicial, educational and military affairs in the countries which have come under Japan's sphere of influence. It would seem to be most feasible for the Japanese authorities to use their own language in the promulgation of laws, regulations, instructions and notifications. All applications, petitions and reports to be filed should also be made out in Japanese.

As the linguistic policy to be taken by the authorities will have a large bearing on the smooth development of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is hoped that much circumspection and consideration will be given toward this problem.

### Cradle Song

By Sarojini Naidu

From groves of spice,
O'er fields of rice,
Athwart the lotus-stream,
I bring for you,
Aglint with dew,
A little lovely dream.
Sweet, shut your eyes,
The wild fire-flies
Dance through the fairy neem;
From the poppy-bole
For you I stole
A little lovely dream.
Dear eyes, good-night,
In golden light
The stars around you gleam;
On you I press
A little lovely dream.
With soft caress

## *Synopsis of* CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

### OBAKE NO SEKAI
(The World of Ghosts)
1935
By JOJI TSUBOTA

Sanpei, the younger brother (who was in the third grade of an elementary school) declared that of the two animals, the lion and the serpent, the lion was the stronger. Zenta, the elder (a sixth grader), insisted that the serpent was the more powerful. Refuted in the argument, Sanpei pounced upon Zenta, but was instantly overpowered by the latter who clamped his legs around his little brother's chest. To Sanpei's "The lion or the fox?" and "The lion or the badger?" Zenta replied that in either case the lion was the weaker. When they actually tested out the moot question, Sanpei the Lion was defeated by Zenta the Badger. Even a dog, or a cat, or a mouse was stronger than Sanpei the Lion.

At night the two brothers listened quietly as their father and mother conversed. In their father's firm the opposition faction had won out, his defalcation was brought to light, and the firm might be attached at any moment. In order not to let his family suffer, the father told the mother to go to Tokyo with the children. But the mother was worried for fear that he might take his own life after he had sent them away. As a matter of fact, his elder brother had committed suicide under similar circumstances.

### Leaves for Tokyo

The next day the mother left for Tokyo with Miyoko, the boys' little sister. She would soon come back for them. The house, with the mother and sister gone, was very lonely. One day when they returned from school, the boys found the front door locked. Zenta began to sharpen his knife at the back entrance and told Sanpei to go and fetch a towel. Sanpei had a dread of ghosts in an empty building, yet he managed at last to get into the house to search for it. At first he shouted or ran about the rooms out of a lurking sense of fear, but he soon became very quiet. When Zenta went in softly to see what was the matter, he found Sanpei, his head thrust into a closet, rummaging for something there. "A ghost!" he said, in an eerie tone. Startled, Sanpei seized violent hold of Zenta, crying, "Don't you know it frightens me? Don't you know it frightens me?"

In the end Sanpei dug out from the closet a sword which the boys had never seen before, encased in a black scabbard and measuring a trifle over two feet in length. Upon observing its silvery blade, Zenta turned pale and fled. But how did that sword get there? Had a thief inadvertently left it behind? As the two boys, now reconciled, thus deliberated the all-important question, their father, all worn out, emerged from the bath room. The father had been pondering in the bath room over the problem as to how he should manage to live.

That night Sanpei had a dream in which he saw his father's head standing on a desk and opening and closing its mouth with a continuous motion.

### Winter Season

Winter came. The boys could not yet return to Tokyo. During the reading hour at school Sanpei gazed through a window at the falling snow; and when he looked back at the class-room, it was very, very black. The teacher's clothing as well as his head, and the pupils' heads as well as their uniforms, all were black. To make matters worse, as he peered at the teacher's forehead he saw two large ears protruding queerly from either side of his black head. They were like the ears of an animal, and he could not resist the thought that they might actually stir. "Such ears! I wonder if after all they have always been there," he reflected. Then, as he looked at everyone's head, one after the other, he found, sure enough, that a pair of ears were attached to each one of them, one on either side. The more he gazed at the figures of the pupils facing their desks, with such queer-looking ears joined to them, the more they seemed to him like the figures of some animal. "This is an animal school!" As Sanpei mused in this fashion, the teacher's ears became exceedingly large and his mouth appeared to expand to twice its normal size. What fierce eyes! "Bewitched by something. Sanpei had been brought into the country of ghosts." Filled with an absorbing sense of fear, Sanpei kept looking intently at the teacher.

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### Work Interpreted

This author has devoted himself exclusively to the writing of children's stories for a very long time. The subject about which he writes, however, is not the child's little universe as observed by the adult, so much as the world of little boys and girls as they themselves see it. In this may be discerned the author's unique poetic preoccupation. The present is one of the representative works which show how strange and mystical, indeed, is the state of human society as youngsters view it. It is a short story that, at one bound, popularized this author who had been known for a long time to but a small section of the reading public. (K.B.S.)

### Always Dangerous

"Have you ever found excessive drinking dangerous"

"Yes, once when I couldn't pay the check."

# GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION NOTED IN MANCHOUKUO STATE

## Numerous Companies With Large Capitalizations Established to Develop Country

The picture of Manchoukuo is a scene of humming factories, locomotives racing through the country with carloads of fuel, food and raw materials, wharves busy with sweating stevedores and screeching tramp ships and modern steamers.

After a brief space of 10 years, the country has grown; the empire is vibrant with life and youthful activity. The remarkable development of this nation which only a decade ago was unknown except as a piece of territory on the periphery of China has made it one of the most outstanding components of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Particularly in the field of industrial expansion has there been a striking metamorphosis. The basis upon which the industries has developed has been on the principle of State guidance and control. At present, the enterprises engaged in the production of arms and munitions, iron ores, the manufacture of light metals, textile materials, processed foodstuffs, fertilizer, etc., ranging over 22 different kinds of enterprises, have been established under the law known as the Key Industries Control Act. At the end of 1940, the total authorized capitalization of the corporations in Manchoukuo aggregated ¥7,120,000,000, the paid up capital amounting to ¥5,100,000,000. Against these figures, the authorized capitalization of the special companies established in Manchoukuo equalled ¥4,300,000,000 and paid up capital ¥3,290,000,000. In other words, the latter special companies accounted for about 60 per cent of the total authorized capitalization of the corporations in Manchoukuo and about 85 per cent of the paid up capital.

**Some Key Industries in Manchoukuo**
(Capital in ¥1,000)

| | Authorized capital | Paid-up | Total assets |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manchou Central Bank | 30.000 | 15.000 | 1.883.033 |
| Manchou Indus. Bank | 30.000 | 21.813 | 1.603.550 |
| Manchu Securities Exchange | 4.000 | 1.000 | 6.642 |
| Manchou Electric | 160.000 | 142.500 | 374.176 |
| Manchou Gas | 10.000 | 10.000 | 15.872 |
| South Manchou Gas | 20.000 | 12.500 | 32.257 |
| S.M.R. | 1.400.000 | 864.208 | 3.628.130 |
| Manchou Coal Mining | 300.000 | 300.000 | 560.848 |
| Manchou Iron Mining | 20.000 | 11.050 | 33.253 |
| Manchou Iron Develop. | 50.000 | 37.500 | 51.204 |
| Jehol Develop'n't | 20.000 | 10.000 | 21.024 |
| Manchou Copper. Lead | 20.000 | 6.500 | 23.620 |
| Showa Steel | 200.000 | 200.000 | 406.538 |
| Manchou Armament | 20.000 | 16.200 | 35.658 |
| Manchou Casting | 5.000 | 5.000 | 9.250 |
| Nichi-Man Steel Pipe | 5.000 | 3.000 | 4.305 |
| Nichi-Man Alum | 20.000 | 17.500 | 22.516 |
| Manchou Telegraph Wires | 10.000 | 10.000 | 37.954 |
| Manchou Instruments | 8.000 | 6.000 | 10.461 |
| Manchou Rolling Stock | 20.000 | 12.500 | 41.647 |
| Manchou Machinery | 20.000 | 20.000 | 27.891 |
| Manchou Chemicals | 25.000 | 25.000 | 45.591 |
| Manchou Cement | 10.000 | 6.250 | 15.398 |
| Harbin Cement | 5.000 | 5.000 | 14.579 |
| Manchou Spin. | 10.000 | 5.000 | 16.351 |
| Manchou-Mongolia-Weaving | 20.000 | 12.500 | 75.972 |
| Manchou Toa Tobacco | 25.000 | 22.274 | 44.481 |
| Manchou Tobacco | 12.000 | 8.400 | 30.102 |
| Manchou Sugar Refinery | 20.000 | 15.000 | 29.042 |
| Manchou Distillery | 2.000 | 2.000 | 13.146 |
| Manchou Heavy Industry | 450.000 | 450.000 | 1.723.987 |
| Manchou Colonization | 50.000 | 50.000 | 359.284 |

Leaving the banks aside, the heavy industries as a whole have earned a lower profit comparatively speaking as compared to the consuming industries. Furthermore, with the exception of a few companies, the profit rate of the enterprises has been showing a downward trend since 1940. The figures indicate the effect of the repercussions of the European war but these should not be taken as having any serious effect on the Manchoukuoan economy or as an indication of the future of the economy of this country. Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there have been ample evidences that the remuneration from the invested capital will be enormous, especially as the second Five-Year Plan places great emphasis on the key industries.

### Outstanding Company

One of the outstanding heavy industries is the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. It was established in December, 1937, as a special juridical corporation. The predecessor of this organization was the former company under the control of Yoshisuke Aikawa.

The subsidiary companies under the direction of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation are numerous. Many of them are engaged in the development of huge deposits of coal to be found in Manchoukuo. The exploitation of these coal beds is in the hands of the Manchoukuo Coal Mining Company, Tungpientao Development Company, Penhsihu Iron Manufacturing Company and others. The full development of the iron ore resources in this country is also entrusted to the parent company, the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation which has set up three firms, the Showa Steel, Penhsihu Iron Manufacturing Company and the Tungpientao Development Company for this phase of the work. For the exploitation of lead, zinc and molybdenum, the Manchoukuo Mining Corporation and the Manchoukuo Lead Mining Corporation have been established for this purpose.

The number of companies which are affiliated with the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation is numerous. It has directly invested in about 16 concerns with a total paid up capital of ¥1,560,000,000 and indirectly invested in 17 companies, with a paid up capital of ¥170,000,000. The importance of this parent corporation in the economic life of the Manchoukuo Empire cannot be over-estimated. On the success and expansion of this corporation rests the economic fate of this new empire.

### S. M. R.

The South Manchuria Railway Company is another economic pillar in Manchoukuo. It was established in 1906 with a capital of ¥200,000,000 and since then has enjoyed rapid expansion.

In accordance with the policy in Manchoukuo to entrust one firm with the work of looking after one whole field of industrial enterprise, the work of electric power generation is taken care of by the Manchoukuo Electric Company. It was set up as a special company. Specifically it has charge of the development and management of the hydro-electric power plants and along with the Chosen firm, has a half interest in the Yalu River power plant. In view of the necessity of expanding its work, the company recently increased its capital to ¥320,000,000, the unpaid capital being ¥128,000,000.

Along with this electric industry, the communication facilities in Manchoukuo have also been expanded. The number of telegraph stations established in Manchoukuo totals 802, telephone exchange stations, 232, wireless stations, 63, and radio stations, 15.

Side by side with these companies is to be found the Manchoukuo Colonization Company. The work of this organization is in the smooth execution of the colonizing work of the country. About 600,000 stocks are owned by the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments while the rest have been subscribed by the South Manchuria Railway Company, Oriental Development Corporation, Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo.

The future of this country from an economic standpoint is indeed promising. Greater expansion in all phases of activity is anticipated as the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has placed at the disposal of Japan and Manchoukuo an enormous amount of raw materials which must eventually be processed by utilizing the huge electric power facilities in Manchoukuo (Toshio Mishima in an article in Keikoku).

## In the Periodicals

Gaiko Hyoron, Vol. 22, No. 6, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Kokusai Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Leading articles: Recollection and Observation of the Situation of the War of Greater East Asia, the War of Greater East Asia and China Problem, International Law Stands on a Turning Point, America Suffers From a Lost Battle, Britain's Economic Resistance, and Formation of the Laval Cabinet and French-American Relations.

Kokusai Hyoron, Vol. 7, No. 6, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Nippon Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: The War of Greater East Asia in Six Months, Indonesians' Movement and Its Counter-Measures, Madagascar. The World Situation Surrounding the War of Greater East Asia, Tenant Law in Burma, and Traffic in the Philippines.

Kokumin Hyoron, Vol. 14, No. 6, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokumin Hyoron-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Feature articles: Reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Birth of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, The War of Greater East Asia and Christians' Behaviour, War and Controlled Economy, Natural Environment and Agriculture in East Indies, and Warriors and Merchants.

Seikai Orai, Vol. 13, No. 6, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Seikai Orai-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: On Imperial Way Politics, New Political Power Propels National Policy, About New Political Power, Nobuyuki Abe, Highlights of a Round-Table Conference of the Newly Elected Diet Members, Social Phase of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, Racial Arts in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and Enhancement of Commercial Morality.

Kokusei Graph, No. 6, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusei-sha, Tokyo. Price 35 sen. Leading articles: Hopes for Administration Reform, Oil in Caucasus, Forestry Resources in the Philippines, Cotton Industry in the Philippines, Cotton Industry in the Philippines, Clothing Supply to the Southern Regions, Phosphate of Ores on Christmas Island, Latest Condition of Sugar in Japan Proper, and Characteristics of Agricultural Resources in Malay.

Daito Bunka, No. 97 dated June 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Daito Bunka Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 10 sen. Feature articles: Great Achievements of the Navy and Enhancement of the Spirit of the Imperial Way, the Construction of Greater East Asia and National Problem, Educational Outcome of Chinese people, and Thought War in North China.